ODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ıdy, bright periods. Temp. 46-36 (8-21. Tomor- similar. Yesterday's temp. 45-39 (7-4). DON: Bright periods. Temp. 46-41 (8-5). orrow sunny, rain later. Yesterday's temp. 1 (3-5). CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Sunny. p. 61-79 (16-4). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 1 (3-1). Yesterday's temp. 50-35 (10-2).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria ..... 9 S. | Lebanon ..... 90 P.
Belgium ..... 12 B.Fr. | Luxembourg ..... 12 L.Fr.
Denmark ..... 2.25 D.Kr. | Morocco ..... 1.50 Dr.
Eire (inc. tax) .. 11 P. | Netherlands ..... 1 Flor.
Finland ..... 1.40 F.M. | Norway ..... 2.25 N.Kr.
France ..... 1.40 Fr. | Portugal ..... 8 Esc.
Germany ..... 1 D.M. | Spain ..... 19 Ptas.
Great Britain ..... 10 P. | Sweden ..... 1.75 S.Kr.
Greece ..... 10 Drs. | Switzerland ..... 1.20 S.Fr.
India ..... Rs. 2.00 | Turkey T.65
Iran ..... 25 Rials | U.S. Military $0.20
Italy ..... 150 Lire | Yugoslavia ..... 6 D.
Israel ..... I.£1.20

27,964 | PARIS, MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1972 | Established 1887

Europe Eyes U.S. For Investment

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Dec. 10 (NYT).—The Michelin tire company, which ıs just onnounced a $300-million investment in the United ates, is not alone among the European companies that want set up American production facilities, now that the dollar healthier.

Other companies, some with fewer greenbacks to fling ınnd than the secretive multi-national giant from central ance, also have been looking hard at the United States ol- ing the devaluation of the dollar nearly a year ago and the better American experience with inflation.

To invade the United States is a major undertaking, and ny foreign companies have been frightened away. The risks enormous. A fot of money must be laid on the line—not t in production but in marketing, servicing and advertising— ore any profits return. Yet, just because the market is so ge and rich, the potential rewards are greater than in any er country.

The prospects for getting into the jam look much better se days for a number of reasons, thanks to American ance-of-payment deficits.

The Europeans have more dollars to spend than ever before. American growth rate looks as if it will keep moving ngly and profit prospects seem good, even if controls are eased. Finally, there is relative price stability in the ted States compared with Europe.

Companies in a number of industries already have an- nced American expansion plans.

he Swedish Bilson Co., a maker of ear protection devices industrial workers, is about to create jobs for Americans Virginia, according to a company statement.

The Liebherr Werke, a German company near Stuttgart makes heavy-duty construction equipment, has announced 5-million expansion of facilities at several American sites. e another German company, Sieswerk Farbenfabrik, is ding $1.5 million in Virginia on production of rotogravure ting inks.

And Agache-Willot, the French textile holding company, is ting textile jobs for Americans in South Carolina.

American companies now are more susceptible to European over bids than they were when the dollar was overhauled. A case in point is the recent decision of the Cavenham- rale Occidentale group to acquire babyfood facilities of Beechnut division of the Squibb Co.

While the overall investment in Western Europe is about same as the European investment in the United States, rican direct investments in European companies have run ı higher than the corresponding European investment in United States.

The Europeans make up for the relatively slim direct invest- by large portfolio holdings of American stocks and bonds. he market value of American company investments in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

No Gains Are Seen in Paris Talks

Kissinger, Tho Still Deadlocked

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Dec. 10 (WP).—The peace talks between Henry A. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho have made no substantive progress since their resumption here last Monday, informed sources said today.

But neither the United States nor North Vietnam shows any sign now of wanting to break off what the sources termed "purely academic discussions" on major matters. The sources described the situation as a "war of attrition at the negotiating table instead of on the battlefield."

Despite the substantive deadlock, experts working on separate military and political commissions are slowly tackling technical problems, the sources added.

Typical of such problems, the sources said, is the drawing of maps to determine the emplacement of Communist and Saigon government units after the standstill cease-fire takes effect.

Zones of Control

The mapping is designed to reach agreement on the exact locations of zones under Communist or Saigon control as well as on contested areas and to prevent any troop movements after a cease-fire.

The sources stressed that such work did not constitute any meaningful breakthrough in the talks since these details would have to be settled no matter what form an eventual agreement took.

The sources' interpretation contrasted with a wave of optimism last night when, after a 3 1/2-hour negotiating session, it was announced that Mr. Kissinger's deputy, Gen. Alexander M. Haig jr., was flying back to Washington to report to President Nixon.

The very fact that both sides' experts met today while Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Tho postponed a new meeting until tomorrow indeed was designed to mask the deadlock, the sources said.

Barring a major move by President Nixon or by North Vietnam, the sources doubted that there would be any rapid cease-fire agreement.

Revised U.S. Demands

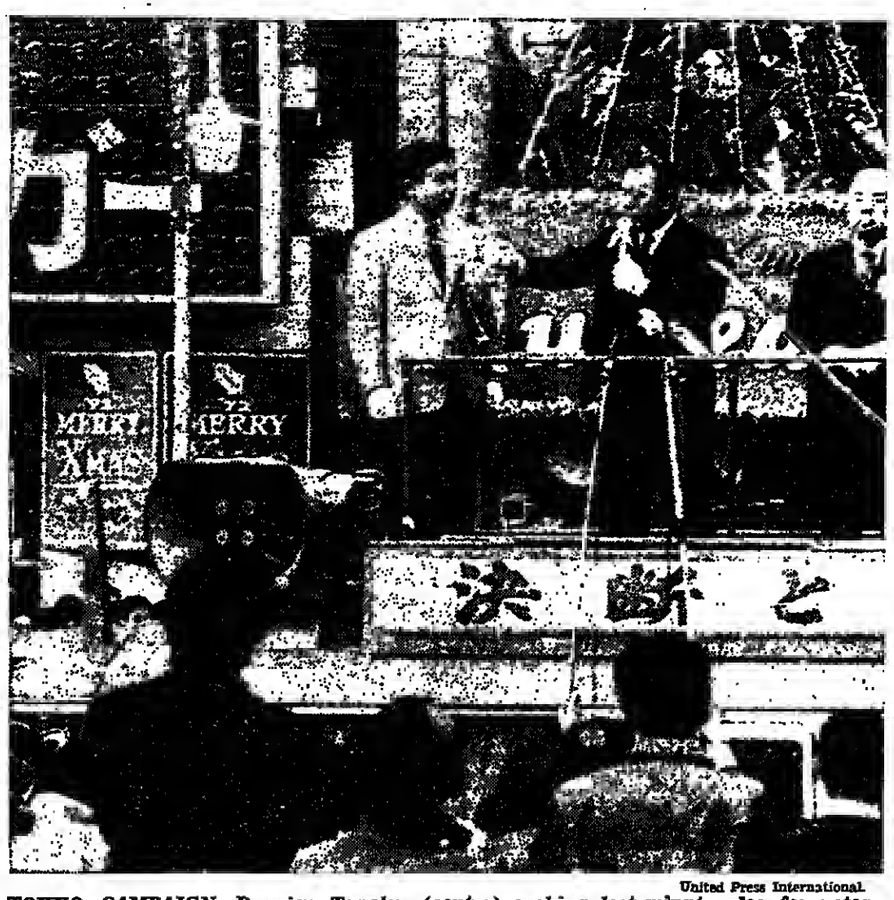
On substantive problems, the sources said, nothing has changed since Nov. 20. Mr. Kissinger then presented radically revised demands to North Vietnam when the talks resumed after a five-week hiatus in which Hanoi accused the United States of reneging on its earlier agreement to sign the cease-fire accord Oct. 31.

Subsequently, North Vietnam has charged in essence that the United States radically rewrote the original draft accord to meet violent objections by President Nguyen Van Thien of South Vietnam.

The key U.S. revisions, which the sources said remain on the table, include demands for withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops from South Vietnam and elimination of the so-called neutralists from the National Council of Reconciliation.

The Oct. 26 version draft accord, made public by Hanoi, made no mention of North Vietnamese troop withdrawals and stipulated that the neutralists should share responsibility with the Viet Cong and South Vietnamese government for carrying

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



United Press International.

TOKYO CAMPAIGN—Premier Tanaka (center) making last-minute plea for votes.

Apollo Orbiting Moon; Landing Is Set for Today

HOUSTON, Dec. 10 (AP).—Apollo-17 swept into orbit around the moon today and crew commander Eugene A. Cernan announced: "America has arrived on station for the challenge ahead."

A 6 1/2-minute burst of command ship America's engine propelled Navy Capt. Cernan, geologist Harrison H. Schmitt and Comdr. Ronald E. Evans into a perfect orbit and set them up for six days of scientific exploration and man's last chance for perhaps decades to probe lunar mysteries. Capt. Cernan and Mr. Schmitt tomorrow will detach the lunar ship Challenger for a tricky descent into a mountain-ringed volcanic valley named Taurus-Littrow.

The astronauts were excited at arriving in lunar orbit. Mr. Schmitt remarked: "We're breathing so hard, the windows are fogging up on the inside."

For Mr. Schmitt, it was a geologist's dream.

Mr. Schmitt, the first scientist to travel in space, could hardly contain himself as he rattled off description after description of mountains, valleys, craters, rays and faults—with an expertise not available to previous pilot-astronauts who have flown to the moon.

'Flash on Surface'

He interrupted a description of the Ocean of Storms with this sudden shout: "Hey, I just saw a flash on the lunar surface."

Scientists at mission control listened attentively as Mr. Schmitt continued: "It was right out there north of Grimaldi. It was a little bright flash near that crater right there at the edge of Grimaldi. It was just a pinprick of light.

"I was planning on looking for those kind of things," he said. He asked ground observers to check seismometers for the possibility that the flash was caused by a small impact.

Otherwise, Mr. Schmitt was like a kid in a candy store as he called off:

"We're sailing over Crisium (Sea of Crises) right now;

"Mare Orientale is showing up very bright;

"There are high mountains over there;

"The rim of Copernicus is dark;

"If our age-dating criteria is right, the material in Orientale should be about four billion years old—at least 3.8 billion.

"Oh, boy, there's Picard down there. There are blocks and great big blocky areas in the area of the rim."

Capt. Cernan, who had orbited the moon on Apollo-10 in 1969, said the sight "is still just as impressive."

The spacemen ended their quarter-million-mile journey from earth and slipped behind the backside of the moon, out of radio contact, at 1936 GMT. Moments before, mission control had completed a final check for all systems and told them: "In case you're interested in staying around, you're go for LOI (lunar orbit insertion)."

"Roger, and the crew of America is also go for LOI," Capt. Cernan replied.

"Best wishes for a good burn," communicator Gordon Fullerton said just before the loss of signal.

Eleven minutes into the backside pass, the astronauts fired their big spaceship engine for 6 1/2 minutes to slow their speed by more than 2,000 miles an

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Apollo, Too, Sleeps Late Saturday

HOUSTON, Dec. 10 (UPI).—Apollo-17's astronauts slept through voice calls, a football fight song and even a walling warning horn before mission control finally awakened them more than an hour late yesterday.

"That was some party last night," Capt. Eugene Cernan quipped. "It was a humdinger."

Comdr. Ronald Evans was supposed to have had earphones on while he slept during the night and a mission control spokesman said it appeared the astronaut either had the volume turned down or the earphone had slipped off.

The first wakeup call was the opening strains of the University of Kansas Jayhawks football fight song. Kansas is Comdr. Evans's alma mater. The song was repeated twice, along with voice calls and finally the warning horn. The pilots slept until a repeat of the song finally woke up the crew, a spokesman said.

In Japanese Election

Early Count Shows Tanaka Victory

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, Monday, Dec. 11 (NYT).—Voting returns early this morning indicated that Premier Kakuei Tanaka's Liberal-Democratic party would be returned to power with a solid, unspectacular victory in the nationwide election held yesterday.

Voters went to the polls to choose 491 members of the House of Representatives, the lower and more powerful chamber of the national Diet. The upper house, which has a fixed term, was last elected in 1970.

With about 60 percent of the races settled, the Liberal-Democrats had won 209 seats, more than enough to project a majority in the house. In addition, nine independents had been elected and were expected to join the LDP when the new Diet convenes later this month.

The Japan Socialist party, which is the major opposition group, had gained 83 seats and appeared to be making a comeback from the beating it took in the 1969 election. Its gains appeared to be coming primarily from seats formerly held by the other three opposition parties.

The Komeito, or Clean Government party, of the Soka Gakkai Buddhist sect, had won nine seats, the Democratic Socialist party eight seats, and the Japan Communist party 10 seats.

The Japan Socialists were expected to gain even more seats by the time the vote count is finished late this afternoon, since the early returns came from the smaller, rural districts that are the backbone of the Liberal-Democrats. The Japan Socialists are stronger in the big cities, as Tokyo and Osaka, whose votes will be counted later today.

When the lower house was dissolved on Nov. 13, the Liberal-Democrats held 297 seats, the Japan Socialists 87, the Komeito 47, the Democratic Socialists 29 and the Communists 14. There were three independents and 14 vacancies.

Early reports indicated that about 70 percent of the nation's 74.2 million eligible voters had turned out to vote. In 1969, 67.8 percent voted, while 74 percent voted in 1967.

The election, as are all lower-house elections here, was as much a contest within the Liberal-Democratic party as between the ruling party and the four opposition parties. Mr. Tanaka, who became premier last July, was trying to strengthen his hold on the party.

The Liberal Democratic party is, in effect, a collection of factions that are the operative units of conservative politics here. Mr. Tanaka, whose faction had 44 members in the Diet at the time of dissolution, was trying to increase that number. The outcome will not be known until all the returns are in.

Several Russians Said to Die In Clash on Chinese Border

By Murray Seeger

MOSCOW, Dec. 10.—At least five Soviet soldiers and several native shepherds were killed in Central Asia last month in the first reported fighting along the Chinese border since 1969, diplomatic sources in Moscow reported.

The sources said the shooting incident between Soviet and Chinese troops took place near the historic Dzungarian Gate, a natural mountain pass that joins the Soviet Republic of Kazakhstan and the Chinese region of Sinkiang.

The 1,000-mile Central Asian border between the two antagonistic Communist superpowers is in dispute, as is their Far Eastern border along the Amur and Ussuri Rivers.

According to a confidential Soviet report on the incident which has reached non-Communist diplomats, a force of Chinese crossed the Soviet frontier around Nov. 25. The only town at that pass is Druzhda (Friendship), on the Soviet side.

The five Soviets killed were presumably members of the special border force which is part of the Committee for State Security (KGB). A number of shepherds were also killed and a large flock of sheep driven off by the Chinese before they withdrew, according to the report.

One Chinese was reportedly captured in the fighting. When Soviet officials approached the Chinese about the prisoner, the Chinese disowned him and termed him a "bandit."

The diplomatic sources cautioned against exaggerating the incident but also pointed out the recent increased bitterness in propaganda exchanges between the two countries. Similar minor incidents in 1969 led to serious fighting.

Ten years ago, another series of such incidents caused the Soviet and Chinese governments to begin negotiations for a permanent border in those areas where the Chinese called the present lines "indefinite" and the Russians "definite."

As the two Communist powers drew apart in the feud over ideology, aggravated by the border issue, the negotiations broke off.

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Truman Gains, But Slightly

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 10 (AP).—Former President Harry S Truman spent a restful night last night and was removed from the critical list today at Research Hospital and Medical Center, a spokesman said.

A spokesman said doctors now describe the 88-year-old Mr. Truman's condition as serious.

Research Hospital defines serious as "acutely ill with recovery uncertain. Vital signs may be unstable and not within normal limits. A chance for improved diagnosis." Critical is defined as "vital signs are unstable and not within normal limits. There are major complications, death may be imminent."

In Dovish Declaration

Egyptian Parliament Assails Regime on War Preparedness

By Jim Hoagland

CAIRO, Dec. 10 (WP).—A high-level policy committee of Egypt's National Assembly has questioned the truthfulness of statements by Premier Aziz Sidky that Egypt has a plan for a military solution to the confrontation with Israel.

The unusually stinging criticism contained in the committee's report, read to the assembly late last night and published in full today, provided a significant new indicator of political unrest under the government of Mr. Sidky and President Anwar Sadat.

The language of the report was also remarkable for its dovishness, addressing thinly veiled warnings to Mr. Sidky and Mr. Sadat that Egypt's unpreparedness for war would lead it to disaster if fighting were resumed before "the proper time."

The report was issued by a special committee of the assembly, which is theoretically similar to a parliament. The committee was appointed to reply to the annual policy statement made by Mr. Sidky before the assembly Nov. 27. It was read by Gamal Oteifi, deputy speaker of the assembly.

In the most controversial passage, the report said that the assembly had heard Mr. Sidky's "assertions" that the government had completed a plan for preparing the state for war "without being convinced that such a plan had in fact been realized."

Unprepared for Emergency

It went on to charge that two days of heavy rains in Cairo last month, which caused chaos in public services, had proved how unprepared the government was for an emergency.

The assembly, which often reflects the viewpoint of affluent farmers who are opposed to the more technocratic and leftish ideas of Mr. Sidky, also sharply criticized the premier's report for failing to outline key items of foreign policy and for poor economic planning.

The sharp escalation by the assembly of its feud with Mr. Sidky comes against a background of rumors in Cairo of an impending cabinet reshuffle or perhaps even the formation of a new government by Mr. Sadat.

Reports of recent military unrest and strife between Egypt's Christian Coptic minority and its Moslem majority have been emphatically denied by the government, but the reports have added to the uncertainty of Egypt's mood today.

The assembly, which was little more than a rubber stamp under

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

2 Women Killed as Guerrillas Again Battle Lebanese Army

BEIRUT, Dec. 10 (UPI).—Two women were killed and nine persons, including four soldiers, were wounded yesterday in clashes between the Lebanese Army and Palestinian guerrillas, the army command said today.

It said that "armed men" ambushed an army vehicle and opened fire on three army positions in southern Lebanon, near the border with Israel, yesterday. In government and army communiqués, guerrillas are usually referred to as "armed men."

Premier Angered

The situation in the south—the scene of sporadic fighting between the two sides also on Friday—was quiet today, following meetings between guerrilla and government leaders.

Premier Saeb Salam said today that his government had come to the end of its patience.

A newspaper reported that Mr. Salam said he told guerrilla leaders they "should understand once and for all that we will not tolerate or allow such acts that may harm us and them greatly."

The army command, reporting that two women were killed and the husband of one of them and her three children wounded in the clashes, did not explain how the civilians had been involved. It also said that a civilian had been slightly injured in a leg "when armed men attacked a taxi" in which he was riding.

"Four soldiers were slightly wounded in the clashes," the command said.

Guerrilla sources said yesterday that one of their men was killed and one wounded in the fighting.

Bus Firebombed At Jerusalem Wall

JERUSALEM, Dec. 10 (UPI).—An Arab guerrilla firebomb from inside the old walled city of Jerusalem splattered into flames next to an Israeli bus today, police said, but the driver saved his six passengers from harm by quickly putting out the blaze.

Police Superintendent Avraham Turgeman said it was the first guerrilla incident in Jerusalem since Sept. 29, when a bomb in a downtown supermarket injured three women.

unts Called Discriminatory

B Tells Airlines to Cancel th, Family Fares in U.S.

By Robert Lindsey

INGTON, Dec. 10 (NYT). ding that domestic dis- es for young people and discriminate against the public at large, the onautics Board Friday its intention to cancel s.

ard also said it would he popular "Discover discount excursion fares months. In addition, it it would take a critical ic myriad other discount red by the nation's air-

fare discounts and youth t provide a confirmed n will be canceled at est possible time" after mined how the potential m be used to lower the vel of fares, the board

ding for cancellation of and-by fares will be d later, it said. The taken in a 3-to-2 vote.

vader Questions

he decision applied to categories of fare dis- he Civil Aeronautics jority said it was con- broader questions in- iscounts generally and hereafter it would fol- guidelines in approving aro discounts.

counts, the agency said, lly designed to tap new nd lure onto jetliners who might not normally actually, it said, "total erated under such a m) is only minimally an if fares were lower- und.

ares and various dis- ns on international e not affected by the h.

he board was making decision, a spokesman of 40 scheduled inter- airlines meeting in nounced progress in s of new lower dis- s for travel between erica and Europe to with budget-priced ghts. The negotiations led to resume Tuesday. r, under the domestic unt schedule that the it would cancel, persons 2 and 21 pay only 80 the standard day jet re for a confirmed .

s in this age group illing to arrive at an hoot a reservation and a seat on a stand-by 66.6 percent of the ch fare. The standard , for example, between and Los Angeles is trip.

the airlines' "family plan," the head of a family pays the regular coach fare; adults with him or her pay 75 percent; family members between 12 and 21, 75 percent, and those between 2 and 11, 66.6 percent.

Under the "Discover America" plan, any adult can fly at 87.5 percent of the standard fare (in the case of a New York-Los Angeles round trip, it would be $292) if several conditions are met. For example, the trip must last at least seven days, and travel is prohibited during certain busy weekend hours.

Youth Protests

Three years ago, when the CAB considered similar proposals to drop youth fares, the agency was deluged with protests from a generation of newly mobile young travelers, who had found the discounts an inexpensive way to go home from college and to see the country.

The young people found supporters in Congress, and the cancellation plan was shelved. CAB officials said Friday they expected some protests this time, but added that the continuing availability of discount youth and student fares to Europe might dampen the reaction.

Judge Accepts Appeal Court Advice

New Jury Slated in Pentagon Papers Trial

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 10 (AP).—The Pentagon Papers case, initiated more than a year ago amid angry controversy over the Vietnam war, is ending and beginning again.

U.S. District Court Judge Matt Byrne, presiding at pretrial hearings for Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony Russo, says he will declare a mistrial tomorrow and order a new jury chosen to judge the matter. No testimony was taken at the pretrial proceedings.

Although the law forbids the trial of any defendant twice for the same crime, Mr. Ellsberg and Mr. Russo have said they will waive their protection from double jeopardy in order to get a new jury and a fresh start.

The Ellsberg-Russo Defense Fund says the trial already has cost the two men $250,000 and they are $75,000 in debt. By the conclusion of the second trial, they estimate their expenses will reach $750,000.

Mr. Ellsberg, 41, and Mr. Russo, 35, former researchers on secret government projects, have admitted roles in releasing to news media the Pentagon study of the Vietnam war's origins. They said they hoped to help end the conflict. The government has charged them with espionage, conspiracy and theft. It has been 18 months since Mr. Ellsberg was first indicted. A second indictment, including Mr. Russo, was issued last December.

The trial was the first prosecution of Americans for giving government secrets to a newspaper in their own country. Espionage laws previously were interpreted to apply only in cases in which a person intended harm to his country or aided a foreign power in doing such harm.

Daniel Ellsberg

The government prosecutor, prodded repeatedly by the defense team to say whether any of them had been wiretapped, delayed submitting his report until after jurors were sworn. Then he told the judge secretly that a defense-team member indeed had been overheard on an electronic bug. But he refused to tell the defense who was overheard.

Defense lawyers demanded disclosure, and when Judge Byrne refused, they appealed to higher courts. On the eve of opening statements, U.S. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, chiding the government for seeking more and more to pry into the privacy of Americans, halted the trial to allow the nation's highest court to consider hearing the appeal.

Since the court was in summer recess, a ruling was delayed until fall.

Last month, after a four-month hiatus, the high court declined to consider the wiretap issue. Mr. Ellsberg, Mr. Russo and their attorneys returned to Los Angeles for trial, but immediately called for replacement of the jurors.

They said political issues dis-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Raids on Both Sides of DMZ

Attacks on Ground Slacken, Bombing of North Continues

SAIGON, Dec. 10 (AP).—Communist attacks throughout South Vietnam have declined sharply, the Saigon command reported today as the U.S. air war against North Vietnam continued.

For the fourth day, B-52s bombed near the Demilitarized Zone, concentrating on suspected North Vietnamese supply dumps and troop positions.

Fifteen B-52s, each carrying 30 tons of bombs, attacked a coastal area of North Vietnam's panhandle, just above the DMZ, the U.S. command said.

Three other B-52 strikes were mounted above Dong Hoi, 45 miles north of the DMZ, the U.S. command announced, and 24 missions were aimed at troop positions in South Vietnam.

The command also said that 90 strikes by smaller jets were mounted against North Vietnam yesterday, ranging from the DMZ to six miles below the 20th Parallel.

The United States halted bombing above the 20th Parallel on Oct. 22 as a goodwill gesture during the peace negotiations. This means that Hanoi and Haiphong are off limits.

Twenty supply trucks, two road bridges and a surface-to-air missile site protecting the MiG airfield at Bai Thuong, six miles south of the 20th Parallel, were reported to have been destroyed.

In South Vietnam, 218 U.S. tactical air strikes were reported, 88 of them in the northernmost military region.

The Hanoi radio said that an F-4 jet and an F-105 jet were shot down over North Vietnam yesterday. The U.S. command reported no losses but such announcements are customarily delayed until any search and rescue operation is complete.

The Saigon command reported 58 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong ground attacks during the weekend, 39 of them shellings. It was the lowest level of ground action in almost a week.

Government paratroopers trying to push Communist-led forces back into the foothills south of Quang Tri repulsed a sharp enemy attack, and in a pursuit operation killed 53 North Vietnamese, the army stated.

Cambodia Reports Gains

PHNOM PENH, Dec. 10 (AP).—Three battalions of Cambodian infantrymen reportedly pushed through Highway 4 yesterday, breaking the Communist grip on the road linking the capital with the port of Kompong Som.

Attack in Laos

VIENTIANE, Laos, Dec. 10 (AP). — Government irregular troops have repelled a North Vietnamese counterattack in Saravane, 280 miles southeast of Vientiane, according to a U.S. military spokesman.

Twenty government soldiers were reportedly killed or wounded and five North Vietnamese were reportedy killed.

Laotian irregulars entered Saravane, a southern provincial capital, in October after losing it late last year. Military sources say that government forces have had supply problems and that two U.S. transport planes have been shot down in the last two weeks.

No Gains Reported in Paris Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

out the cease-fire and organizing elections.

The tougher American position was designed to meet Saigon's publicly expessed fears that any such three-segment organization was simply a disguised form of coalition government, which President Thieu has consistently rejected.

In retaliation, North Vietnam reintroduced the demand for Mr. Thieu's immediate ouster, again rejected withdrawal of its troops, demanded the immediate release of political prisoners and detainees held by Saigon and insisted on the three-segment reconciliation council.

That round of talks ended in deadlock Nov. 25 and Mr. Thieu's foreign policy adviser, Nguyen Phu Duc, flew to Washington where he conferred once with President Nixon and four times with Mr. Kissinger.

Until today it had been assumed that the Nixon administration had made it clear to Mr. Duc that the United States could no longer lend its support to the more extreme Saigon demands.

However, the sources said that the continuing deadlock showed that the Nixon administration has not yet done any such thing.

There is no single problem or set of problems blocking a negotiating breakthrough, they said, but the opposing positions remain as far apart as they did two weeks ago.

Mr. Tho's willingness to shake hands with Mr. Kissinger in public, the sources added, seem designed to put pressure on Saigon.

The sources also confirmed that there had been serious differences between North Vietnam and the Viet Cong before Hanoi imposed the major concessions that led to the October draft agreement.

For North Vietnam to accept any further concessions would run the risk of further serious disagreements in the Communist camp. The U.S. problem in bringing President Thieu to accept any agreement is similar.

Russia, North Vietnam Sign New Assistance Agreement

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Dec. 10 (NYT).—The Soviet Union and North Vietnam yesterday concluded a new agreement for both economic and military aid to Hanoi as efforts continued in Paris to hammer out a cease-fire agreement ending the war in Vietnam.

Although an end of hostilities appeared within sight, Moscow pledged itself in the new accord for next year to keep up "large-scale deliveries" of unspecified goods and equipment for both the civilian economy of North Vietnam and for the country's military.

However, looking forward evidently to a peaceful period of postwar reconstruction, the two sides also agreed to establish a permanent intergovernmental commission on economic and technical assistance to coordinate the rebuilding of North Vietnam's economy, devastated by years of American aerial bombing campaigns.

The agreement seemed to reflect both the Soviet Union's determination to continue to play a significant role in Vietnam after the war and an effort to anticipate a possible stepping up of activity by the Chinese once peace is achieved.

New Peace Session

The conclusion of the Soviet-North Vietnamese negotiations, which began Nov. 28, was announced here as Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's adviser on national security, met again with Le Duc Tho of North Vietnam in the latest round of Vietnam cease-fire negotiations.

The aid accord was signed at the deputy premier level, by Vladimir N. Novikov for the *Soviet Union* and by Le Thanh Nghi for North Vietnam. The two officials are responsible for foreign economic relations and have conducted aid negotiations in the past.

The combined economic and military character of the talks was made plain by the composition of *Hanoi's delegation.*

Mr. Nghi, the deputy premier, was assisted by Maj. Gen. Chan Sam, a deputy defense minister, and by Nguyen Van Kha, a deputy chairman of North Vietnam's State Planning Commission.

No Details Given

As usual, the public announcement contained no details on aid arrangements and foreign trade exchanges. It said:

"The Soviet Union will make large-scale deliveries of goods, equipment and other property of great significance for the development of North Vietnam's economy and will give necessary assistance in the strengthening of its defense capacity."

According to U.S. intelligence estimates, Soviet aid to North Vietnam has been running at somewhat under $500 million a year, of which more than half would be economic.

Most of the Soviet Union's deliveries of costly advanced weapons systems, such as ground-to-air missiles, were made in 1966 and 1967 when the American bombing campaign got under way.

Part of the Soviet grants in aid have been designed to compensate for the highly unbalanced conventional trade with North Vietnam. Last year, the last for which figures are available, Soviet exports were 139.2 million rubles and imports from North Vietnam only 21.5 million. A ruble is worth $1.22 at the official rate of exchange.

According to Soviet foreign trade statistics, nearly one-half of civilian shipments to Hanoi in 1971 consisted of industrial equipment, such as power generators and mining machinery, as well as farm tractors and trucks. Truck deliveries have ranged between 2,000 and 3,000 a year, and some of the vehicles presumably have been used to transport supplies to forces in South Vietnam.

U.S. Politicians in Madrid

MADRID, Dec. 10 (UPI).—A delegation of U.S. politicians arrived in Madrid over the weekend to brief the Spanish government on the recent NATO conference held in Brussels, the official news agency CIFRA said today.

Associated Press.

WAITING WIFE—Mrs. Barbara Cernan, wife of Apollo-17 commander Eugene Cernan, arranging flowers at home while her husband continues his journey to the moon.

Apollo-17 Goes Into Orbit Of Moon, Will Land Today

(Continued from Page 1)

hour, enabling lunar gravity to grip them into an orbit ranging from about 60 to 185 miles above the surface.

Mission control waited in suspense another 22 minutes until Apolin reappeared around the moon's eastern rim, once again in radio range, and Capt. Cernan relayed the word of the successful ignition.

"Thumbs up," were his first words. Then he added: "Houston, you can breathe easier. America has arrived on station for the challenge ahead."

Earlier today, Capt. Cernan, Comdr. Evans and Mr. Schmitt caught their first glimpse of the moon since their launching from Cape Kennedy Thursday. They were 11,500 miles away from the moon. The angle of the spacecraft prevented them from seeing it out their windows sooner.

"We can finally see it out there," Capt. Cernan reported.

Later, when they were about 5,700 miles from the moon, Capt. Cernan said, "Just got the rim of the moon. We're just barely seeing the horizon of the moon. But boy, is it big—a big mamoo.

"We're coming in right down on top of it."

Capt. Cernan and Mr. Schmitt will be the 11th and 12th Americans to visit the moon. They are scheduled to touch down at 1955 GMT tomorrow and four hours later are to begin their first of three outside excursions, each lasting seven hours. They are to spend a record 75 hours on the moon, three hours longer than the Apollo-16 men last April.

In contrast to yesterday, when mission control had trouble waking the astronauts, the three woke up on their own today with this cheery greeting from the commander:

"Good morning Houston, anybody there?"

Ground controllers told the astronauts they were on such an accurate path that a planned course correction had been cancelled.

Capt. Cernan reported he was continuing to have problems with gas in his stomach, something that has bothered him for two days. He said anti-gas pills have not worked.

"If there is a better solution than anti-gas pills, I'd sura like to hear it," he said.

One of the ground physicians then held a private consultation by a separate radio link with the commander.

Results of the consultation were not reported by the control center.

After breakfast, the astronauts jettisoned a 170-pound metal door covering science instruments and cameras in an equipment bay at the rear of the command ship.

The removal of the door, called the world's largest lens cover, uncovered two cameras and three multimillion-dollar scientific instruments which Comdr. Evans will operate while orbiting the moon alone for more than three days.

After Capt. Cernan and Mr. Schmitt leave the moon and rejoin America on Thursday, the spacemen will spend an extra two days operating these instruments in orbit before heading home.

40 Soviet Detainees End Hunger Strike

MOSCOW, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—More than 40 Soviet political detainees today ended a hunger strike staged for five days to protest inhuman conditions, according to friends in Moscow.

The hunger strike took place in several camps and its end was timed to coincide with the UN's Human Rights Day. Reports here said prisoners denounced conditions which led to the death in a camp recently of poet Yuri Galanskov, 33.

Mr. Galanskov died following an ulcer operation performed by a fellow inmate who was a doctor but not a surgeon. Mr. Galanskov had been sentenced for anti-Soviet activities.

Within 100 Yards

Astronauts Are to Stay Clo To Rover on Excursion Tod

By Stuart Auerbach

HOUSTON, Dec. 10 (WP).—Apollo-17 astronauts Eugene Cernan and Harrison (Jack) Schmitt will stick close to their lunar rover when they take their first excursion on the moon tomorrow afternoon.

They will venture only a short three miles and spend most of their time within 100 yards of their lunar rover, setting up a package of experiments. All told they will spend seven hours on the moon.

The first thing Mr. Schmitt and Navy Capt. Cernan will do is unfold their lunar rover from the side of the Lem. Once it is set up on all four wire wheels, Capt. Cernan will take it for a quick spin around the landing site to make sure the rover works.

All this should be completed within slightly more than an hour after the Apollo-17 astronauts step on the moon.

Then they will turn on the television on the rover and for the first time beam a picture of this landing site back to earth. Their first televised event will be the planting of an American flag at Taurus-Littrow—the sixth American flag left on the moon.

Almost two hours will have passed by the time Mr. Schmitt and Capt. Cernan unload the package of experiments from the Lem. Mr. Schmitt will carry it, barbell fashion, for about 100 yards west of the landing site. For the next 2 1/4 hours, he and Capt. Cernan will set up the experiments.

Mr. Schmitt will spend most of his time setting up the experiment station, called ALSEP. Capt. Cernan, meanwhile, will be drilling below the moon's surface to record its internal temperatures and to pick up a core sample.

While the two men work, the lunar rover will be parked to the north with its ground-controlled color television alternating between watching them and panning around the moon.

Following setting up th periments Mr. Schmitt and Cernan will ride back to the

There they will unload a mitter that sends electrical below the lunar surface an tell, by their reflection, kinds of rocks and soil lie the moon. This transmitte be taken 100 yards east landing site at the end of Cernan's and Mr. Schmitt exploration.

They will make only a journey tomorrow—h southeast to a crater Emory. On the way, Mr. will drop off one of e plosive charges that will b up after they leave the These explosions will be at four stations in the site to detail the structure of the landing

At Emory Crater... th sample the dark mat covers most of the lan This is believed to be a ash that flowed out of cones near the landing site

But the crater offers one objective: light colored m that sticks through the covering. This is believed blocks from the valley thrown out when the crat formed.

The final hour of the mo ploration will be spent setti an antenna for the ele wave transmitter and getti the Lem.

Today's Apollo Highlights

SPACE CENTER, Houston, Dec. 10 (AP).—*Following are tomorrow's highlights in the Apollo-17 lunar mission. All times are in GMT:*

1237—Astronauts end eight-hour rest period.
1450—Entering the lunar lander Challenger, Eugene A. Cernan and Harrison H. Schmitt start final check of systems and equipment.
1721—The Challenger separates from the command module, the America.
1841—Loss of radio contact as the two spacecraft move behind the moon.
1848—Ronald E. Evans fires the America's rocket to increase the command module's orbit to about 60 miles above the lunar surface.
1854—The Challenger's rocket is fired to lower the lunar lander's orbit to about eight miles above the surface.
1928—Mission Control regains radio contact if the two engine burns are successful.
1943—The Challenger begins its descent to the lunar surface with another engine burn.
1955—The Challenger lands on the moon.
2333—Start of depressurization of Challenger in preparation for the first of three lunar explorations by Capt. Cernan and Mr. Schmitt.
2343—Capt. Cernan becomes 11th American to set foot on the lunar surface.
2348—Mr. Schmitt steps onto the lunar surface.

Pushed by Inflation, Europe Looks to U.S. for Investment

(Continued from Page 1)

Western European industry probably runs around $75 billion, returning the United States nearly $4 billion a year in repatriated profits.

But, for the last two years, Europe has been caught up in its own inflationary spiral, while the United States has taken strong action to check price rises through wage and price controls. Additionally, the devaluation of the dollar has made dollar-priced goods cheaper for the Europeans.

What has happened, then, is that the major countries of Western Europe have suddenly become more expensive places to live and do business than the United States.

Inflation in the European Common Market is averaging more than 6 percent a year, and some national authorities look for it to go to 8 percent next year.

The Common Market's own economists are bearish about getting inflation under reins.

It was significant that in announcing a new program against spiraling prices Thursday night, French Prime Minister Pierre Messmer told a television audience that all major countries of the world now were suffering from severe inflation except, and he specifically singled it out, the United States.

All the European countries are taking anti-inflation medicine at the moment, but it is questionable how effective this will be. Only Britain has done anything comparable to what the United States did by instituting wage and price controls. France has just announced cuts in its national sales tax to try to get prices down in the shops.

European companies now are starting to do what American companies were doing in the 1960s—looking outside their inflation zone for production sites.

This is a long, slow process in board rooms, but there are some economists who feel that this could be the beginning of an important new wave of foreign investment in the United States.

A New Jury Ordered for Ellsberg Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

cussed in the recent presidential election were also issues in the trial and jurors were probably swayed by the publicity.

The jury returned to court and Judge Byrne asked each member whether anything had prejudiced him in the last four months.

No, they said, they had tried to avoid publicity about the case. They swore they could be fair and impartial, and Judge Byrne ruled that they could remain on the panel.

Defense attorneys, calling the decision unprecedented, appealed immediately to the U.S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Last Friday that court, though declining to rule, issued a statement saying: "It appears to us as foolish to proceed to trial in the case with the jury selected four months ago."

Million-Dollar Gamble

An hour later, Judge Byrne said the Appeals Court apparently was giving warning that an appeal of the case, if there was a conviction, would probably result in reversal because of the jury situation. In a case which could cost the taxpayers a million dollars, Judge Byrne said, he could not take that chance.

Syrian Ends Visit

DAMASCUS, Dec. 10 (UPI).—Syrian Defense Minister Maj. Gen. Mustafa Tlas returned home today after a four-day visit to Moscow and talks with military and government leaders.

Cairo Regi Assailed by Its Assembl

(Continued from Page

Mr. Sadat's predecessor, Abdel Nasser, has been gi voicing more critical views the comparative liberalism Sadat's rule.

The domestic thrust o committee's report was to c a greater role for private prise in the national econom for more consideration of tan needs."

The committee asked h was possible to reconcile preparation for war, as if w fight tomorrow, with our for development, as if peac last forever."

University graduates who already served long terms army at the front should be an opportunity to contribute to the civilian economy, argued.

While endorsing the g ment's view that Israel co made to leave occupied Eg territory only by military the report said that Egypt obligated to go to war unti ready.

It also called for more s government plans, in coordi with other Arab countrie striking at American intere the Middle East because of lean support for Israel.

Debate on the report con today, with new criticism government being voiced i dividual members, and wi tomorrow.

Garbage Strik Extended in Pa

PARIS, Dec. 10 (UPI).— ing in a hall surrounded b of rain-sodden garbage, sentatives of nearly 4,000 street cleaners decided to continue their four-day str at least 24 hours more.

Labor officials said that had been no move by the c thorities for negotiations men's demands for higher more time off and better ing conditions.

The Paris city adminis said later today that i calling in the army to clea off the streets.

Street repairmen and tion foremen have joine 3,972 striking garbage m whom 82 percent are African Arabs or black Al

WEATHE

	C	F	
ALGARVE	16	61	Clou
AMSTERDAM	8	46	Over
ANKARA	19	80	Fair
ATHENS	15	59	Clou
BEIRUT	19	66	Sun
BELGRADE	6	43	Clou
BERLIN	6	43	Clou
BRUSSELS	6	43	Rain
BUDAPEST	8	46	Sun
CAIRO	20	68	Clou
CASABLANCA	16	61	Clou
COPENHAGEN	6	43	Clou
COSTA DEL SOL	17	63	Clou
DUBLIN	8	46	Clou
EDINBURGH	4	39	Clou
FLORENCE	15	59	Sun
FRANKFURT	5	41	Clou
GENEVA	4	39	Clou
HELSINKI	2	35	Clou
ISTANBUL	11	52	Clou
LAS PALMAS	12	53	Clou
LISBON	15	59	Clou
LONDON	9	48	Clou
MADRID	11	52	Clou
MILAN	9	48	Clou
MONTREAL	-6	22	Snow
MOSCOW	1	34	Snow
MUNICH	5	41	Sun
NEW YORK	8	46	Rain
NICE	13	55	Fair
OSLO	1	34	Clou
PARIS	4	39	Rain
PRAGUE	5	41	Clou
ROME	16	61	Clou
SOFIA	1	34	Fog
STOCKHOLM	4	39	Rain
TEL AVIV	20	68	Fair
TUNIS	16	61	Sun
VENICE	12	53	Fair
VIENNA	8	46	Sun
WARSAW	5	41	Clou
WASHINGTON	12	53	Rain
ZURICH	4	39	Clou

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. at 1700 GMT, others at 1200

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ilds on Anti-McGovern Base

obert Strauss, Texas, Heads emocrat National Committee

By Christopher Lydon

ASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (NYT). ert Strauss of Texas, is the hairman of the Democratic nal Committee.

lding on a base of support labor leaders, southerners some congressional figures pposed the nomination of George S. McGovern last er, Mr. Strauss picked up scattered liberal and black votes yesterday to win a narrow majority of the party organization.

He immediately pledged to reconcile his opponents and to preserve reforms that have broadened participation in the party.

"I belong to no man—I am owned by no organization," said Mr. Strauss, a 54-year-old lawyer and businessman from Dallas.

"I am centrist, a worker, a doer, a putter-together, and those talents belong to you," he told the committee.

Mr. Strauss won the chairmanship on the first ballot against George Mitchell of Maine and Charles T. Manatt of California after Mrs. Jean Westwood, the chairman since Mr. McGovern's nomination, anounced her retirement. The vote on election of a new chairman was 106 1/2 for Mr. Strauss, 71 1/4 for Mr. Mitchell and 26 for Mr. Manatt.

Mrs. Westwood's resignation and Mr. Strauss's election came shortly after Mrs. Westwood defeated an effort by the Strauss forces to oust her. The vote against the motion to declare the chairmanship vacant—in effect to impeach Mrs. Westwood—was 105 to 100, an apparent setback for Mr. Strauss. Yet a number of the votes for Mrs. Westwood in that original test were conditioned on her promise to step aside yesterday in any case.

Associated Press.

Robert Strauss

Symbol of Unity

Mrs. Westwood had earlier said she would not resign until Mr. Strauss withdrew as a "symbol" of the party's divisions—or alternatively unless a compromise candidate could demonstrate majority support to succeed her.

But Mr. Strauss stayed in the race yesterday afternoon and none of the "unity" candidates showed any commanding strength.

The decision by Lawrence F. O'Brien, former chairman, not to stand for nomination appeared to have tipped potentially crucial votes to Mr. Strauss on the first ballot.

Immediately after Mr. Strauss's election, the national committee voted unanimously to adopt a list that Mrs. Westwood had prepared of 107 members of a commission to revise the party's basic charter and prepare for an unprecedented off-year convention in 1974.

But the meeting postponed action on the election of 25 additional at-large members and the election of a new executive committee.

. Is Still ing Chile itary Aid

By Tad Szulc

HINGTON, Dec. 10 (NYT). dministration officials said hat the United States was ng military aid to Chile $10-million credit agreespite its refusal to help Chilean food imports and projects.

eported that deliveries of one C-130 Air Force and possibly tanks, personnel carriers and lanned under an agreened last May with the overnment of President Allende, would go ahead. greement, under the U.S. ilitary sales credit proas said to provide for amount of aid of last m a C-130 was supplied hilean Air Force along er items for the armed

anting of military aid to be at odds with Presixon's statement last that no direct assistance given countries failing prompt and adequate tion for nationalized erty. Administration oflisted in interviews, howt military aid was a natter.

Some Programs

eclined to explain being that Washington maintain some proith Chile. But they denied suggestions in lomatic quarters here military aid was deourt the Chilean rces in the hope that t overthrow the Allende it.

said that the contract w C-130 was signed last y the Chilean governthe Lockheed Aircraft full financing by the

d that discussions were on other equipment by Chile. It is underthe United States e no objection to suptanks and other weople still wanted them.

losure of the existence itary program came as nerican relations ephave reached the lowince President Allende curated in November,

peech before the United eneral Assembly Mon Allende charged that States had imposed al-economic blockade" in reprisal for the tion of U.S.-owned ies.

e Department replied ment that there was lockade." Speaking pricials also denied that e slight was intended administration chose d a senior official to to meet with the esident.

ureos' Attacker ly Identified

Dec. 10 (UPI).—The government today conidentity of the wouldwho was killed while ire; Lady Imelda Markesman said he was a gineer who was ap l to kill President Ferdinand Marcos.

cos, 43, a former beauty discharged today from ban Makati Medical ere she had been con the slashing attack

ike Called

Dec. 10 (Reuters).— e giant trade union ons tonight decided to nwide four-hour genfor Jan. 12 to protest e policies of Prime Iulio Andreotti's gov-

Acquittal Is Won By Canadian in '70 Laporte Case

MONTREAL, Dec. 10 (UPI).—A jury acquitted Jacques Rose yesterday on a charge of abduction arising from the October, 1970, murder of a former Quebec Labor Minister, Pierre Laporte.

The 11-man jury met for about two hours during the third day of deliberations, before returning its verdict. It was Mr. Rose's second trial on the kidnapping charge. The first trial ended May 11 with the jury unable to arrive at a unanimous verdict.

Mr. Rose now faces trial on a murder charge in the case.

Mr. Rose, 25, was arrested in a Quebec farmhouse on Dec. 28, 1970, along with his older brother, Paul, who is now serving two concurrent life terms for the abduction and murder of Mr. Laporte.

The separatist Quebec Liberation Front has claimed responsibility for the murder of Mr. Laporte, who was taken from the front lawn of his home on Oct. 10, 1970.

Nixon Names Two Aides to Key Positions

By Seymour C. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (NYT).—President Nixon yesterday announced the nomination of two staff aides for key administration subcabinet posts and also issued, through his spokesman, a strong defense of Clande S. Brinegar, his nominee as secretary of transportation.

Mr. Brinegar's nomination, which is subject to Senate confirmation, was announced Thursday and immediately assailed by a major anti-highway lobby because of his 20-year career with the Union Oil Co. of California.

At a news briefing, Ron Ziegler, the White House press secretary, reaffirmed the President's confidence that Mr. Brinegar, now a senior vice-president of the oil company, shared what Mr. Ziegler said were the White House views that the highway trust fund should be opened up for "continued development of mass transit."

Yesterday's nominations, which were announced at the presidential retreat at Camp David, Md., involved two assistant directors of the domestic council staff.

Egil Krogh jr., 33, was nominated to succeed James M. Beggs as under secretary of transportation.

John C. Whitaker, 45, a geologist who specialized in environment and energy issues, was nominated to succeed the late William T. Pecora as under secretary of the interior. Mr. Pecora died in July.

Moynihan Post Seen

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP).—President Nixon plans to name Daniel Patrick Moynihan as the new U.S. ambassador to India, diplomatic sources reported yesterday.

Mr. Moynihan, 45, Harvard professor and a political scientist and sociologist, will succeed Kenneth B. Keating, a former Republican senator from New York who left the New Delhi post in July to campaign for Mr. Nixon's reelection.

Mr. Moynihan was been an adviser to former Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson as well as to Mr. Nixon. In 1969-71, he was an assistant for urban affairs to Mr. Nixon.

Aid Agreement Announced As Allende Leaves Russia

MOSCOW, Dec. 10 (NYT).—The Soviet Union pledged continued politicol and economic support for Chile today as President Salvador Allende ended a four-day visit.

However, the pledges, made public in a communiqué, fell short of practical eteps to assist the Chilean government in its current problem of marketing its copper in face of legal actions begun by Kennecott Copper Corp. after nationalization of its Chilean interests last year.

The U.S., based company has sought to obtain court orders in France to prevent the Santiago government from selling copper from Kennecott's former Chilean mines. The action has put a financial squeeze on Chile, which derives three-fourths of its foreign trade earnings from copper exports.

'Foreign Monopolies'

The Soviet-Chilean communiqué simply said that the two sides had "condemned actions taken by foreign monopolies to deprive Chile of its right to use its national natural resources at its own discretion, specifically its right to sell its copper freely."

The apparent Soviet restraint seemed to reflect a reluctance to become overcommitted in the distant Latin American nation, whose leftist social reforms under President Allende, a Socialist, have been heartily endorsed by Moscow but are viewed as still far from a full-bloom Communist system.

The Soviet leaders are evidently also unwilling to risk antagonizing the United States at a time when relations between Moscow and Washington show signs of improving at both the political and economic levels.

In Ukraine

The Soviet-Chilean communiqué was issued here several hours after Mr. Allende had left Kiev by air for Havana on his way back home. He had spent 24 hours in the Ukrainian capital after talks in Moscow with the top Soviet leaders. The Chilean had arrived in the Soviet Union last Wednesday.

Besides promising continued support for Chile's domestic and foreign policies, Moscow pledged further economic aid in the construction of unspecified industrial establishments and for power plants, agriculture and fisheries. The training of Chilean specialists by the Soviet Union is also to be expanded.

Under previous agreements, the Soviet Union is providing technical aid and some credits for the copper industry, chemical plants and fisheries as well as in geological prospecting for mineral resources.

Delay in Rabat

RABAT, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—President Allende was delayed here today due to a technical breakdown on the airliner taking him from the Soviet Union to Cuba, airport sources said.

Airport sources declined to specify the exact nature of the breakdown. He left for Havana late in the afternoon.

United Press International.

CURLY QUEUE—A department store Santa in Detroit is under a hair-drier with his beard in curlers, getting ready for the big day. The ladies beside him don't seem too surprised. Perhaps they have straight hair, too.

Goose, 27, Dies In Retirement

PRAGUE, Dec. 10 (AP).—A 27-year-old, goose, which its owner claims was the oldest in Europe died in retirement last week, a Czech agricultural daily reported yesterday.

The goose retired in 1964 after laying two batches of eggs a year and tending its goslings in the Moravian village of Brevnice for 18 years.

Her owner, Mrs. L. Bartokova, reported that the goose was "a rare beauty," sought after by ganders even when she reached the advanced age of 19.

On Diet of Lichens, Sugar, Snow

Bush Pilot in Excellent Shape 32 Days After Arctic Crash

YELLOWKNIFE, Northwest Territories, Canada, Dec. 10 (AP).—A small plane lost for 32 days in the Arctic wilderness was found yesterday with the pilot in relatively fine shape. He survived by eating lichens and dextrose and got water by eating snow. Three others aboard the plane were dead. Two were Eskimos and one a British nurse.

The survivor was Martin Hartwell, 45, a native of West Germany who has two years' experience flying in northern regions.

Dr. Warren Harrison of the Canadian forces said Mr. Hartwell was in "excellent condition" in a hospital. "The way he felt, he could have gone on quite a while longer."

Mr. Hartwell suffered fractures of the ankle, knee and nose when the plane went down Nov. 8, but no frostbite or exposure.

When rescued by a helicopter, Mr. Hartwell was clad in a parka, three pairs of heavy overalls, long underwear and a heavy vest. "He was so thankful to see that plane he went down on his knees to go out and meet them," Dr. Harrison said.

The doctor said the pilot had eaten lichens—primitive plants—growing under the snow near the plane, and dextrose, a form of pure sugar, from a medical supply kit.

One Killed in Crash

Mr. Hartwell told a spokesman for Gateway Aviation, his employer, that one of the three passengers, Judith Hill, a 27-year-old English nurse working for the Northern Health Service, died in the crash. An Eskimo woman, Mrs. Neemee Nulliayok, who had pregnancy complications, died a few days later, he said.

David Kootcook, a 14-year-old Eskimo boy believed to have appendicitis, survived for 23 days, the pilot said, but then lost strength.

The pilot was quoted as having said that the Eskimo boy died shortly after a plane passed almost directly overhead but did not spot them even though they had a fire burning.

Mr. Hartwell's plane had been on a medical flight between Cambridge Bay and Yellowknife. A military spokesman said the craft was found "heavily damaged" 30 miles south of Great Bear Lake.

Baby Food First

Dr. Harrison said the pilot had lost much weight and was fed a first hospital meal of baby food—pureed chicken, mixed vegetables and banana custard.

"Baby food is all he'll be on for a while," said the doctor, explaining that the body cannot retain much food until it recovers from a starvation diet. The doctor said Mr. Hartwell was able to keep plenty of fluid in his body by eating snow.

He also said that the pilot might have some problems with the fractures in his legs because they had started to heal in the wrong position.

Navy Discharges 44 Who Refused Order on Carrier

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Dec. 10 (AP).—The Navy said Friday that 44 of the 120 dissident crewmen who refused an order to return to the aircraft carrier Constellation have been discharged at their own request.

"None of the discharges was punitive," a Navy spokesman said. Thirty-four of the men received honorable discharges and the 10 others got less desirable general discharges, because of their service records. Some of the men were discharged as conscientious objectors.

Of the remaining sailors, 69 have been transferred to other ships, two are hospitalized and five are awaiting discharge or transfer, the spokesman added.

The sailors, nearly all of them black, were ordered off the ship Nov. 4 by Capt. J.D. Ward after they complained about race relations on the carrier. They refused Capt. Ward's order to return, saying that the conditions about which they complained had not been changed.

Most of the sailors were fined or reduced in rank ot captain's mast hearings. The Navy spokesman said that some of the sailors who stayed in the Navy have had their punishments suspended.

Kissinger Mission To Israel Predicted

TEL AVIV, Dec. 10 (AP).—Henry A. Kissinger will visit Israel soon, Gov. Milton Shapp of Pennsylvania said today.

"The Middle East is a major part of Mr. Kissinger's peace plan," Gov. Shapp said. "He will be visiting Israel soon." He did not elaborate.

Gov. Shapp made his remarks upon arrival here for an 11-day visit.

From Spring to Fall

Delay Is Reported in Timing Of Brezhnev's Visit to U.S.

By Dusko Doder

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (WP).—Soviet diplomatic sources disclosed here last week that Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, had decided to delay his visit to the United States until next fall.

The delay is designed to give Soviet leaders more time to "take the measure" of the second Nixon administration and assess programs on some international issues that Moscow regards as vital, according to the sources.

Nixon administration officials have said unofficially that Mr. Brezhnev would come here next spring, probably in April. U.S. sources insisted privately Friday that the visit would take place at that time.

The White House commented that "no date or time has been announced" for the visit. The White House said it had not been notified of any changes.

This prompted speculation here that the reported delay in Mr. Brezhnev's visit may be a tactical step by the Soviet Union to enlist the Nixon administration's vigorous support for the Soviet-U.S. trade pact when Congress convenes in January.

Senate Battle Due

The pact is facing a severe test in the Senate. Seventy-six senators have co-sponsored a measure that provides that a Communist country can be refused most-favored-nation treatment or credits if the President determines that it is denying the right of emigration to its citizens.

The proposed measure was designed to force Moscow to rescind its so-called "education tax" on Jews wishing to emigrate to Israel. If adopted, it could block the legislation for the trade pact.

The first suggestion that the Brezhnev visit would not take place next spring was reportedly made by the Soviet Ambassador, Anatoly Dobrynin, at the Yugoslav Embassy on Nov. 29. Other Soviet diplomats have elaborated on Mr. Dobrynin's statement.

Preparations for the spring visit have gone far in Moscow. Sources there said that the trip would be a mirror image of Mr. Nixon's journey to Russia last May, with emphasis on business-like talks rather than ceremonial functions.

The Soviet leader is to spend most of his time negotiating with Mr. Nixon and other officials in Washington, with perhaps one side trip, possibly to Chicago. His trip seeks to display a continuing pattern of expanding U.S.-Soviet relations.

After his trip to Moscow, Mr. Nixon visited Poland and invited Polish leaders to visit America. It is expected that a visit by the Polish party leader, Edward Gierek, would follow that of Mr. Brezhnev.

U.S. Army Helicopter Missing in Germany

LAUTERBACH, Germany, Dec. 10 (UPI).—About 500 American soldiers and 30 German policemen today continued the search for a U.S. Army helicopter reported missing since Friday noon, police said.

The OH-58 helicopter, of the Third U.S. Tank Division, had participated in military exercises in Hessen State, military authorities said. An Army spokesman declined to say how many crewmen were aboard the missing helicopter.

–63 Degrees F. In Siberian City

MOSCOW, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—The temperature in Norilsk, central Siberia, fell to 63 degrees below zero Fahrenheit (—53 C.) yesterday, causing frostbitten fingers in 30 seconds if gloves were not worn.

Tass news agency said that, although the weather forced schools to close, teaching was continuing on two local television programs. It was dangerous to stand for very long a bus stops, and buses were driving through the town "in quick succession."

Norilsk was founded in 1935 and built up initially by forced labor from prison camps nearby.

100 State Dept. Aides Ready To Retire for Special Pension

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (NYT).—As many as 100 senior State Department officials, including several ambassadors, are expected to retire by Jan. 31 to take advantage of a special pension increase linked to the cost of living.

In the process, officials said, the department will lose a number of "first-rate" Foreign Service officers whom it would like to keep for several more years along with those who are considered to be expendable.

"In any event, this will be quite an exodus," a department official said.

Under a similar procedure, applied for the first time on Nov. 30, 1971, only 40 Foreign Service officers retired from the department. Retirements of civil service officials assigned to the State Department are counted separately.

State Department officials conceded privately that the continuing low morale in the department combined with the financial incentive of a higher pension is the reason for the anticipated record number of ranking officers known to be planning to retire prematurely before the end of January.

In some instances, however, senior officers here and ambassadors abroad who prepared to retire during 1973 for personal reasons are departing earlier because of the pension bonus.

Beam and Barbour

Among those planning to retire before the cut-off date are Russell Fessenden, deputy assistant secretary of state for European affairs; Jacob D. Beam, the ambassador to the Soviet Union; Walworth Barbour, the ambassador to Israel, and Joseph Palmer, the ambassador to Libya.

All of them, officials said, would have retired in 1973 in any event.

In the case of ambassadors, all U.S. chiefs of missions, who are presidential appointees, must automatically submit their resignations at the end of each presidential term.

This gives President Nixon the freedom to appoint new ambassadors wherever he chooses, but in the present situation there are a number of chiefs of missions who wish to retire for their own reasons from the Foreign Service.

Regardless of his own desires concerning ambassadors presently heading missions abroad, Mr. Nixon will also have to fill 13 ambassadorships, which are now vacant or about to become so, with career diplomats or political appointees.

Florida Restores Death Penalty, Court Test Seen

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Dec. 10 (AP).—Florida has become the first state to restore the death penalty through legislative action, challenging the Supreme Court's ruling against capital punishment.

Gov. Reubin Askew signed into law Friday a death penalty bill passed by the Florida Legislature last week.

California voters approved capital punishment in a November referendum, in effect restoring the death penalty in certain limited cases already on the statute books. Florida is the first state to pass new death penalty statutes since the Supreme Court on June 29 declared capital punishment unconstitutional.

It is anticipated that the first conviction under the new law will be appealed directly to the Supreme Court to get a precise interpretation on what the court meant in its June decision. Each of the nine justices wrote a separate decision, causing considerable confusion over the meaning of the court's action.

GI Barracks Gutted; German Firemen Late

NEU-ULM, Germany, Dec. 10 (AP).—A U.S. Army barracks burned down here this morning as West German firemen waited 20 minutes to answer the alarm, police reported.

The firemen were reluctant to answer the alarm because of an incident last August in which about 50 soldiers injured a German fireman, police said. When firemen came to extinguish a fire at the Army's Wiley Barracks then, they were attacked with stones, bottles and iron bars.

The Army reported no fatalities and no serious injuries today among the 130 men housed in the barracks of D Battery, 1st-81st Artillery Battalion.

Obituaries

Louella Parsons, 91, the First Hollywood Gossip Queen

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 10.—Louella Parsons, 91, first of the Hollywood gossip queens, died yesterday in a Santa Monica, Calif., convalescent hospital.

A spokesman at the home said the former Hearst columnist died in her sleep about 2:30 p.m. of "generalized arteriosclerosis—old age."

A daughter, Harriet Parsons, an independent film producer, is the only close survivor.

Miss Parsons, who was described by one of her biographers as "more starstruck than any of her readers," had fought a series of battles with ill health for a decade. She had a history of heart disease dating back to 1955.

Her last byline appeared on Dec. 1, 1965.

Position of Power

The key to her undisputed position of power in the motion picture industry for 40 years was simple, but before she came to Hollywood, unprecedented.

She opened the doors on private lives of movie people, reporting their scandals, romances, feuds and break-ups. Until her emergence on the Hollywood scene, news stories about the stars were generally confined to studio press releases.

She was both loved and feared, courted and scorned by those she wrote about, depending on whether they were in or out of favor. Many of them called her before making a step in their careers or personal lives.

It was a long way from Dixon, Ill., where she once wrote social notes for the local newspaper. It was a $5-a-week job but it launched her journalistic career.

After leaving Dixon, Miss Parsons wrote the first movie column for the Chicago Herald in 1914 and later moved to the New York Morning Telegraph for five years.

In 1922, she began writing movie news for William Randolph Hearst's New York American and stayed three years. In 1925, she moved to Hollywood for reasons of health and stayed the rest of her life.

Hearst started her at $250 a week as Hollywood's first syndicated film writer.

At the height of her popularity, she was syndicated in 407 daily and Sunday papers as the $52,000-a-year motion picture editor of International News Service.

© Los Angeles Times.

AP.

Louella Parsons

Giorgione Work Taken at Church In Venice Area

CASTELFRANCO VENETO, Italy, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—A priceless painting by Renaissance master Giorgione was stolen during the night from the cathedral here, police said today.

The work, known as the Castelfranco Madonna, is one of the few works by Giorgione to have survived. It was painted in 1504 and has been on view in the cathedral for almost two centuries.

Police said they believed the thieves, who cut through a barred window to enter the cathedral, hoped to hold the painting to ransom rather than sell it. They ignored other valuable paintings in the 18th-century cathedral and took only the Giorgione, police said.

The theft is the latest in a series in the Venice area that has involved millions of dollars worth of art works.

Giorgione (1476-1510) was a Venetian painter who was ranked with Leonardo da Vinci as one of the formative artists of the Renaissance.

Dr. Albert S. Hyman

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (NYT).—Dr. Albert Salisbury Hyman, 79, a widely known cardiologist who introduced the heart "pacemaker" 40 years ago as a means of reviving a heart that has stopped beating, died Friday.

Dr. Hyman's pacemaker was the forerunner of the more modern type that is now directly attached to the heart. Estimates range as high as 100,000 as to the number of persons equipped with them.

His pacemaker was actually developed in 1928 but was not made public until 1932 at a meeting of the American Congress of Physical Therapy in New York.

30 Reported Dead In India Storm, Floods

NEW DELHI, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—More than 30 people died in floods caused by a cyclonic storm which swept across the southern state of Tamil Nadu this week, the Press Trust of India reported yesterday.

More than 25,000 are reported to have been left homeless, and the government has asked for army and navy helicopters to help rescue thousands marooned in the Salem and South Arcot districts, PTI said.

Toll at 45 in Chicago Crash; Jet Was on Second Approach

CHICAGO, Dec. 10 (AP).—A jetliner that crashed in a residential neighborhood of Chicago on Friday, killing at least 45 persons, was told shortly before the crash to make a second landing approach because another plane was still on the runway, a federal investigator said yesterday.

William Lamb of the National Transportation Safety Board said that the last communication between the plane's pilot and the Midway Airport control tower had been "instructions to circle around, make a new landing approach."

The United Air Lines plane, carrying 61 persons, crashed a half-mile from the airport. Two of the dead were believed to be residents of the neighborhood. Eighteen aboard the plane survived.

Mr. Lamb said the control tower had ordered the new approach because a twin-engine business plane that preceded the jetliner had not yet cleared the runway. Mr. Lamb said such a procedure is a normal safety regulation.

Link Tentative

C. L. Miller, director of the board's Bureau of Aviation Safety, said, "It would be very premature to attach any significance to the missed approach and the accident as such."

The United Boeing-737, from Washington to Omaha with a stop at Midway, hit five houses.

The plane split at impact, with the tail section extending from a demolished bungalow and the shattered nose coming to rest in an alley after slicing through a home.

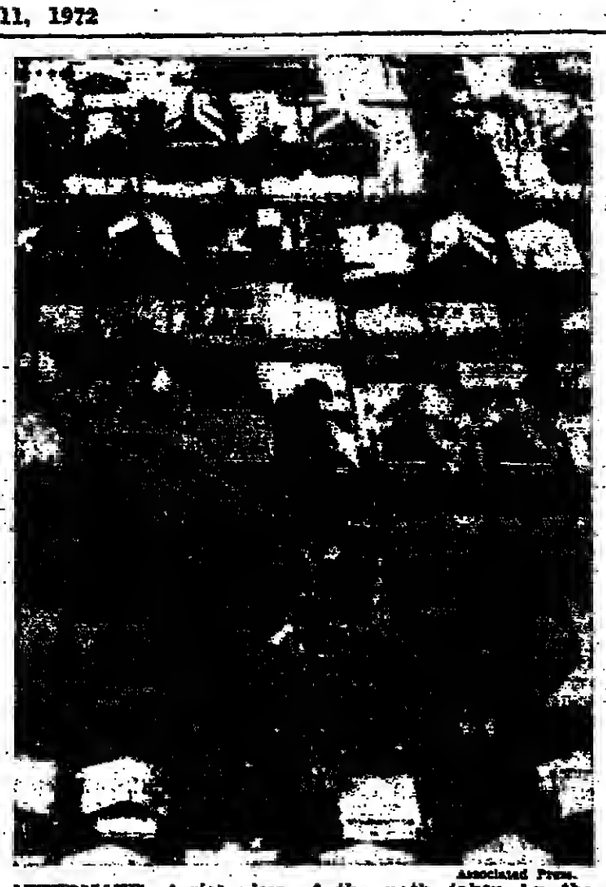
Among those killed on the plane was Rep. George W. Collins, 47, D., Ill., who was serving his second term in Congress.

Investigators searching the rubble said they had found a purse that contained $10,000.

At the same time, Harold Carlstead, a certified public accountant, who identified the body of Mrs. E. Howard Hunt, said she was bringing $10,000 to Chicago for a business deal with him.

Patrolman Joe Gannon said that one hundred $100 bills had been found in a purse, but that "there was nothing in the purse which would establish that the money was hers."

Mr. Hunt's name was linked to the Watergate break-in at Democratic National Committee headquarters in Washington. His name was found in address books of two of the five men arrested.



Associated Press.

AFTERMATH—Aerial view of the path taken by the airliner which plowed into a Chicago residential neighborhood Friday. The plane hit the houses upper left first and came to rest bottom right, where it burned.

Recalling Franco Aid to Church

Spain Warns Catholic Clergy To Curb Drive for Autonomy

By Henry Giniger

MADRID, Dec. 10 (NYT).—The government has put heavy pressure on the Roman Catholic hierarchy to halt a drive now under way to declare its independence from the Spanish state.

An open crisis in the relations between church and state, once intimate allies, has developed with the release of a statement by the vice-premier, Adm. Luis Carrero Blanco, denouncing those churchmen who had "forgotten what the regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco had done" for Catholicism in Spain.

At the opening of a cabinet meeting Thursday, Adm. Carrero Blanco addressed himself to Gen. Franco, who observed his 80th birthday Monday, and expressed, on behalf of all Spaniards, "our devotion, our profound gratitude and our blind faith in the decisions emanating from your authority."

But the annual meeting of the Spanish bishops, which ended here last weekend, made it evident that a majority of the churchmen did not share this faith in the general and his government, and wished a more independent position. A declaration on church-state relations was to have been issued but was postponed for several weeks in an attempt to achieve unanimity.

Blocking Maneuver

Adm. Carrero Blanco's pointed reminder of what the Franco government had done and is doing for the church was seen as a direct effort either to head off the declaration altogether or to soften it so much as to make it meaningless.

Inhibiting the bishops at the same time was the question of financing. The government is said to spend about $95 million a year to maintain the church and the clergy, and in ecclesiastical circles it is generally agreed that the church is not now prepared to sustain itself. A warning of what the government might do if a complete break came was the recent decision cutting off funds for 19 seminaries on the ground that they were no longer functioning as seminaries.

Nonetheless, most of the bishops are supporting a document calling for revision of the concordat, signed in 1953 between the Vatican and the Spanish government, which made the church here almost an integral part of the regime.

The concordat provides for a government say in the appointment of bishops, accords public funds to the church and gives priests a special legal status, including immunity from arrest except with the consent of their bishops.

'Badge of Honor'

The proposed document may call for the withdrawal of bishops from parliament, where three sit as personal representatives of Gen. Franco. It will seek, according to present wording, to separate church doctrine from the state constitution, which states that "the Spanish nation considers as a badge of honor its respect for the law of God, according to the doctrine of the Holy Church, Catholic, Apostolic and Roman."

The bishops had been reported to be under discreet pressure not to remove what had been, in effect, a major prop of the Franco government. Adm. Carrero Blanco's words brought the pressure into the open. He recalled what Gen. Franco had done for Spain and the church in starting, in 1936, what he called "a war of liberation" against the Second Republic, which he accused of murdering Catholic clergymen and laymen and burning churches.

The admiral asserted further that Gen. Franco had saved Spain from "atheistic Communism" and had "served God by serving His church" in subsequent years by spending 300 billion pesetas, the equivalent of $4.7 billion at current exchange rates, on church buildings and schools.

"It is lamentable," Adm. Carrero Blanco said, "that in the course of the years, some, who by their position should least do it, have forgotten this or do not wish to remember it."

Liberalism Attacked

He was believed to be reflecting official annoyance with the new liberalism of the Spanish church, stemming in part from the Vatican councils, and with its evident desire not to be identified with a particular political doctrine or regime.

The admiral attacked liberalism, declaring that it placed individual liberty over the well-being and unity of the nation. He said the winners of World War II had been the Soviet Union and the Western democracies, "that is to say, Communism, which emerged from the war much fortified, and liberalism, which is the political system most apt to weaken peoples."

He noted with satisfaction that in the Spanish Civil War, which ended in 1939, Communism and liberalism had been defeated.

Adm. Carrero Blanco, as a result of a decree in July, will continue in power—at least in a caretaker capacity—after Gen. Franco leaves the scene. He will be promoted to premier under Prince Juan Carlos de Bourbon, who will become king, and will retain that office until the coronation, or possibly beyond.

Cholera Kills 5,025 in 1972 In Indonesia

JAKARTA, Dec. 10 (AP).—Cholera has killed 5,025 persons and hospitalized another 24,128 in 21 of Indonesia's 26 provinces between January and November of this year, Health Minister Gerrit A. Siwabessy reported yesterday.

Last year, 3,276 persons died and 17,620 others were hospitalized because of the disease, the Health Department reported.

Mr. Siwabessy said the number of cholera victims has been increasing since 1970 and "cholera will keep on being a problem as long as villagers are unable to get a clean fresh water supply."

In 1970, he said, cholera cases were reported in only 11 of Indonesia's provinces.

Hoof-and-Mouth Disease Crimps East-Bloc Travel

VIENNA, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—An outbreak of hoof-and-mouth disease brought overland tourist travel to a virtual standstill in Eastern Europe today after the sealing of some Communist state borders.

Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Romania are affected by the outbreak, and some reports say the disease has also spread to Yugoslavia.

Poland, which has a big farming industry, has suspended tourist travel to most Eastern-bloc countries for an unspecified period and halted imports of meat and livestock from them.

Czechoslovakia has sealed its frontier with Hungary and barred tourists from visiting Romania, Yugoslavia and the Soviet Ukraine. Reports reaching Vienna said only one outbreak has been recorded so far on Czechoslovak territory—near the border with the Soviet Union.

A Food and Agriculture Organization spokesman said in Rome last month that the outbreaks had been confined chiefly to pigs, though Yugoslavia had reported cases in cattle.

The disease is spread by a highly contagious virus and can usually only be controlled by slaughtering and burying infected animals, desinfecting contaminated farms and imposing strict quarantine.

Pakistan Finds Plane Wreckage

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Dec. 10 (UPI).—Searchers today found the wreckage of a Pakistan International Airline (PIA) plane reported missing Friday and said there was no sign of survivors among the 28 passengers and five crewmen, an airline spokesman said.

The wreckage was spotted by a Pakistan Army helicopter on a forested mountain 100 miles from the town of Gilgit. The plane was flying from Gilgit to Rawalpindi.

Recovery efforts were hampered by heavy snow, bad weather and difficult terrain at the crash site 9,000 feet up.

Guam Crash Kills 3

AGANA, Guam, Dec. 10 (UPI).—A U.S. Air Force C-130 carrying eight persons crashed this morning while landing at the Agana naval air station, a military spokesman said. Three persons, including a woman, were killed.

Jehovah's Witnesses Fleeing Malawi; Some Killed, Raped

By David B. Ottaway

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (WP).—Virtually the entire community of 23,000 Jehovah's Witnesses in the East African nation of Malawi has fled the country in the last two months as a result of a government campaign against the religious group, according to reports reaching here.

In a wave of violence that swept the country, a number of Jehovah's Witnesses were killed, raped or brutally beaten, the latest issue of the organization's magazine Awaka reports. It said that there were at least 10 known dead in Malawi and that the number might be as high as 60.

Diplomatic sources here said that they had received reports of 12 to 20 having been killed.

Most of the community, about 18,000 Malawians, has crossed into Zambia, where its members have been placed in a makeshift refugee camp near Chipata, in the southeast corner of the country. The others fled into Mozambique.

Zambia's Rural Development Minister, Reuben Kamanga, said last week after visiting the camp that an average of nine persons were dying every day, apparently of hunger. Many of these victims have been children.

The attacks against the sect were apparently touched off by a series of resolutions against "certain fanatical religious sects" passed at the annual conference of the ruling Malawi Congress party in September. The Jehovah's Witnesses were mentioned specifically.

The resolutions attacked the sects for hindering the economic and political development of the country and said that they should be dismissed from government jobs and discouraged from all business and farming activity.

Another said, "All the members of these sects who live in the villages should be chased away."

Following the meeting, members of the party's militant youth league, organized in bands, began attacking Jehovah's Witnesses in the villages. The Dec. 8 issue of Awake contains vivid accounts by victims of beatings and rapes.

The Jehovah's Witnesses were officially banned by Malawi in 1967. They subsequently went underground. No foreign missionaries are there now.

Tax Issue

A spokesman for the Malawi Embassy here said that they were outlawed because they had been encouraging people not to pay taxes or sing the national anthem.

Don A. Adams, foreign service secretary for the Watchtower Bible and Tract Society, as the religious group is formally called, said that this was not true.

He said that this was the third time the sect had had problems in Malawi and that each time the issue was over buying membership cards in the Congress party, the country's sole political organization.

The Malawi government, he said, considers this a form of taxation, and not buying cards is considered an act of disobedience. But the Witnesses regard this as the joining of a political party, which they oppose on religious grounds.

Portisch Crowds 2 Russians for 1st Place in Chess

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Dec. 10 (UPI).—Hungarian Lajos Portisch played Walter Shawn, of Australia, to a draw yesterday, and moved to within half a game of two Russian leaders entering today's final round of the San Antonio international chess tournament.

Portisch held uncontested third place in the $11,000 tourney with 9 1/2 points at the beginning of play today.

Current Russian champion Anopoly Karpov and former world champion Tigran Petrosian, of the Soviet Union, held on to their first-place tie with 10 points each without having to play yesterday.

Yesterday was set aside solely to complete three adjourned games as a prelude to the 15th and final round. Any adjourned games today will be completed tomorrow.

In the other games yesterday, Bent Larsen, of Denmark, and Svetozar Gligoric, of Yugoslavia, played to a draw, and Donald Byrne, of the United States, and Duncan Suttles, of Canada, also reached a draw.

The third Russian in the tournament, Paul Keres, has been in and out of first place several times during the tourney, which began Nov. 18. Today he stood at nine points in a fourth-place tie with Gligoric.

Pope Denounces Abortion, Rights Drive by Women

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 10 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI yesterday again denounced abortion as unethical and attacked women's liberation movements for their views on the issue.

The 75-year-old Pontiff told a group of Italian jurists that abortion was repugnant "not only to Catholic morality but to the universal human ethic itself."

He described as "false and alien certain distortions of the movement of feminine emancipation or the movement of so-called sexual liberation."

A woman cannot decide for herself whether or not to have an abotion because the rights of the fetus and of society also are at stake, the Pope said.

On women's liberation, the Pope said that its true form does not lie in "formalistic or materialistic equality with the other sex, but in the recognition of that specific thing in the feminine personality—the vocation of a woman to become a mother."

Today, the Pope appealed to Christians everywhere to reserve a special Christmas prayer for peace in Vietnam and all countries "corroded by war and discord."

8 Die in Missouri Fire

CLINTON, Mo., Dec. 10 (AP).—Eight persons were killed in a fire and explosion at a two-story building on the town square in Clinton last night. Three of the victims were not found until early this morning. The cause of the explosion was unknown but officials said it may have started from a city gas pipeline and a boiler heating system.

Tito Warns On Outflow Of Workers

Says Hostile Ideolog Sways Yugoslavs

By Raymond H. Anders

BELGRADE, Dec. 10 (NYT President Tito has voiced c cern about "hostile" ideolog influences on hundreds of th sands of young Yugoslav wor abroad, and has deman restraints to keep at least th of military age at home.

The 80-year-old leader sp Friday at the closing session of third conference of the Lea of Communists. The confere was devoted to problems of young generation, including e cation and employment, wit particular focus on involvem of young people in the Com nist party.

Speakers at the conference, in the National Assembly, un lined a theme that the mee marked the end of a period "liberalism" in Yugoslav poli

Resolutions adopted by delegates called for discipl efforts to develop "socialist c sciousness" among young pe and to insure their active volvement in the developm of a Marxist, self-managing ciety.

More Ousters Seen

Although "liberals" have b removed from high party p in recent months, especially Serbia, President Tito stresse his brief speech that a "cer resistance" remained inside party and that further ous would be nenessary.

"There are people who do fit today's needs and who sh be removed and replaced by o younger people," he said.

Warning of what he ter foreign intelligence intri against Yugoslavia, Marshal said that he and the count military commanders were ticularly troubled by alien logical influences on young cated Yugoslavs working abr

"If a farmer goes abroad is not so terrible," he said. when experts go, and espec those who tomorrow should leading posts at the head of country's defense, this is not at all."

'Three Big Armies'

Marshal Tito said that 20 Yugoslavs of military age abroad, "enough for three armies."

"It seems to me that we paid too much attention to eign currency earnings and little to what it means when young generation, including perts of military age, are abr he said.

Jobs should be provided young specialists in Yugosl he continued, and if some pe in going abroad, "this sh be an issue of consider thought."

Many Stay Put

Under reforms adopted in Yugoslavs began to go abro a growing stream in searc temporary employment, most West Germany. Some have with a specific short-term pose, like saving enough m to buy a tractor. But many settled in, returning only vacations.

Estimates of the total of Y slavs abroad vary from 671,0 nearly a million. Half of workers are reported to be the age of 29. Some farm lages are almost entirely w young men as a result of migration.

Money sent home to rel or for deposit in banks ha come a solid contributio Yugoslav reserves of hard rency. Last year, such tances, were well in exce $800 million.

Even with the large numb Yugoslavs working abroad number of registered unemp at home has been close to 3 in recent years, mainly people without vocational

The third conference of League of Communists pr an ideological framework more active Marxist mobili of young people. Speakers plained of ideological laxity, clubs, bourgeois consumer-s attitude and church influen young people.

2 Blasts in Siberia

UPPSALA, Sweden, De (UPI).—The Seismological tute here today registere underground explosions in Semipalatinsk area in Sibe the Soviet Union.

'Source' Makes Full Denial

Reports of Bormann's Life In Latin America Put in Doubt

By Joseph Novitski

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 10 (NYT).—The man who gained worldwide fame recently as the rugged "Argentine intelligence officer" who had traced down Martin Bormann, the world's most wanted Nazi war criminal, says that he has never seen Bormann, never, in fact, even looked for him and has no knowledge of whether he is dead or alive.

Juan Jose Velasco, who was identified as the star informant early this month in the newspaper version of Martin Bormann's life that was researched by Ladislas Farago, said last week in a series of interviews in Buenos Aires that the documents used by Mr. Farago are forgeries.

A weeklong investigation also revealed that the man whose picture had been published around the world for the last two weeks, identified as Bormann, is alive and well in Argentina. His name is Rodolfo Nicolas Siri and he is a 44-year-old high school teacher, not a 72-year-old Nazi on the run.

These two men—Mr. Velasco and Mr. Siri—are the key to the most and most sensational of many journalistic versions of what happened to Hitler's deputy after the end of World War II.

No Doubt on Picture

In the articles, Mr. Farago calls informant Jose Juan Velasco, there is no doubt that the man whose picture was published in the Bormann articles in the London Daily Express and the New York Daily News are of Juan Jose Velasco.

Mr. Velasco described himself as a former intelligence agent. He is 36 and carries a valid Argentine identity card in that name.

"I think he's dead," Mr. Velasco said in discussing Bormann early this recent morning. "Sure, he's alive. He died in Berlin back in 1945, so far as I'm concerned. Who can prove it?"

Press Announcement

Mr. Farago's articles on Bormann began appearing in the Express and the Daily News on Nov. 27. An announcement of the story in the Daily News that day read:

"This is the first of a documented, five-part series, with pictures, proving that Nazi war criminal Martin Bormann is not dead—but is, in fact, leading the life of a prosperous businessman in South America. The series, by bestselling author Ladislas Farago in collaboration with Stewart Nixon of the London Daily Express, is based on a nine-month investigation."

The photographs published with Farago's account are actually two friends, Mr. Velasco and a girl, talking outside the Cafe Tortoni on the Avenida de Mayo in downtown Buenos Aires. The photographs were taken late in the afternoon of Oct. 5. They are of an intelligence officer and his quarry, Martin Bormann, meeting one another in the border town of Mendoza, as they had been described.

Mr. Velasco also says that the documents were written to order, with official stamps cut from other papers and pasted onto them. He does not say who ordered the documents changed.

Documents as False

"That man Farago has burned me for good," Mr. Velasco said. "The Argentine documents he has are false—at least the ones I've seen in the papers. I can prove they are false because I have the originals—in a safe place. You have only to see the originals to know they are false."

Mr. Velasco said that he had been with Mr. Farago in Buenos Aires in September and again in early November. He remembers Mr. Farago as a successful author who gave him copies of his books "Patton: Ordeal and Triumph" and "The Gama of the Foxes."

Mr. Velasco said that Mr. Farago had told him that he was interested in writing a script for a movie on the last 14 days that the Nazi war criminal Adolf Eichmann had spent in Argentina before he was kidnapped by Israelis in Buenos Aires in 1960.

The New York Times did not have access to Mr. Velasco's documents. However, the Argentine Federal Police, from whose files Mr. Farago said the documents printed with his articles had come, stated categorically Wednesday that none of the published documents had come from their files.

List of Documents

Commissioner Osvaldo A. Messore, chief spokesman for the federal police, was supplied Monday with a written list of the documents cited by number in Mr. Farago's article and with copies of the Daily Express in which the facsimiles of some documents were reproduced.

On Wednesday, he said that the files had been searched and that he had been authorized by Brig. Gen. Alberto S. Caceres, commander of the federal police, to say: "There is no sign of these documents in our archives."

Mr. Messore was much less affirmative about Mr. Velasco and his possible connection with the federal police.

"Juan Jose Velasco is not a commissioner, a subcommissioner nor a noncommissioned officer of this police force. That is all I have been authorized to say," he declared. He had been asked about Jose Juan Velasco.

Mr. Siri said last week he had never met Mr. Farago. He said that he did not authorize Mr. Farago or any other person to use photographs of him. He already has taken legal steps to sue the Daily Express, the Daily News and any other newspaper that has published his picture and identified it as that of Martin Bormann.

Skull Found in Berlin

BERLIN, Dec. 10 (UPI).—West Berlin police said today that a skull found where Bormann reportedly was buried 27 years ago might belong to the Nazi leader.

A police official said that the Nazis shot numerous political prisoners at the end of the war in the Lehrter railroad yard where two skulls and bones were found Friday by workers laying a cable.

"We will not know definitely if we have solved the mystery of Bormann until we compare the skulls with Bormann's dental records which we have asked the Frankfurt prosecutor's office to send," the official said.

Associated Press.

PRIZEWINNERS ALL—Ten of the 11 winners of the 1972 Nobel Prizes at a reception in Stockholm Saturday. From left to right, seated: Rodney R. Porter, Britain (Medicine); Heinrich Böll, West Germany (Literature); Stanford Moore, U.S. (Chemistry); Christian B. Anfinson, U.S. (Chemistry); standing: John R. Schrieffer, U.S. (Physics); Gerald M. Edelman, U.S. (Medicine); John Bardeen, U.S. (Physics); Leon N. Cooper, U.S. (Physics); Kenneth J. Arrow, U.S. (Economic Science) and Sir John Hicks, Britain (Economic Science). The eleventh prizewinner, Dr. William Stein, U.S. (Chemistry), was not in the group. The awards were presented to the laureates yesterday by Crown Prince Carl Gustaf of Sweden.

Peron to Leave Argentina After Creating Political Front

By Lewis H. Diuguid

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 10 (WP).—Former President Juan D. Peron is to leave Argentina this week after a month of intense politicking that appears to have fortified efforts of his old adversaries, the ruling military, to revive civil rule on their terms.

Although Mr. Peron contested limitations placed upon him, he also indicated determination that his followers should participate fully in the process which is to culminate in presidential elections next March.

The military has stressed that participation is contingent on accepting the rules of the game, and so far the Peronists are accepting them.

Argentina's generals, after driving Mr. Peron from power and into exile 17 years ago, concluded last year that the stagnant nation could only get started anew by giving his followers a political role in keeping with their numbers.

Part of the reconciliation consisted of permitting Mr. Peron to return. However, he did not come in time to meet residency requirements that the military set for presidential candidates.

Much of Mr. Peron's public maneuvering here has been aimed at having that restriction voided. But President Alejandro A. Lanusse held firm, agreeing only to let the usually ignored Supreme Court pass judgment. It did Friday, affirming the validity of the restriction.

The Peronists meanwhile have already met an important requisite in the countdown toward election. They formally constituted a front with some small hanger-on parties before the deadline tomorrow for creating such coalitions.

Now the question is whether Mr. Peron will turn down his insistent followers' nomination and anoint a candidate before the Dec. 21 deadline set by the military for announcing tickets.

If Mr. Peron is to conform completely to Gen. Lanusse's plans, he will tell his movement to vote for a candidate who will also be acceptable to the generals. Many feel that such a deal was worked out with Gen. Lanusse in advance, but there is no public proof of this.

Missile Found by Patrol

Explosion of Old Rocket Kills Soldier in Ulster Army Camp

BELFAST, Dec. 10 (UPI).—A blast inside a British Army post here today killed an army sergeant and wounded two other soldiers, one seriously, an army spokesman said.

Sgt. Stewart Middlemass, 33, was apparently handling the tail fin of an old British 3.5-inch rocket that an army patrol had picked up. It exploded, killing him and wounding the two other men, the spokesman said.

"We don't know whether it was a booby-trap or whether some propellant charge was still in the fin," he said.

The sergeant was the 658th person killed in Northern Ireland since the start of violence between Roman Catholics and Protestants more than three years ago.

Troops said they hit a gunman after snipers fired on an army patrol near Milltown Cemetery in the Andersonstown district last night. But a spokesman said a check on hospitals showed that no one had been admitted with gunshot wounds during the night.

Before daybreak, security forces switched 170 prisoners between Belfast's Crumlin Road jail and the internment camp at Long Kesh. Heavily armed troops guarded the 15-mile route between the two institutions.

A government source said about 100 "special category" prisoners, both Catholic and Protestant, were taken from Belfast to Long Kesh and 70 men serving short-term sentences were moved to Crumlin Road jail.

In London, British military spokesmen declined to comment on two conflicting British newspaper reports about how Soviet weapons were reaching the underground Irish Republican Army.

The reports followed the discovery last month that the IRA used Soviet-made RPG-7 rocket-launchers in a series of attacks on army and police posts in Northern Ireland.

The London Sunday Telegraph said today that Soviet weapons are being shipped by way of Cyprus to ports in the Irish Republic. It said Western diplomats in Cyprus "believe there may have been secret links in recent years between the IRA and the EOKA underground guerrilla movement in the island."

It said Britain's Royal Navy has intensified its watch on shipping to keep the arms from getting through. A Defense Ministry spokesman denied any buildup of navy patrolling.

The London News of the World said the Soviet government itself was behind the arms shipments and the RPG-7s probably were shipped through Egypt.

The army said troops found another RPG-7 rocket-launcher yesterday in a raid on a house in the New Lodge area of Belfast. They also found two rifles and hundreds of rounds of ammunition.

The spokesman said the launcher had been fired recently, possibly in last Tuesday's rocket attack on a nearby police station. Troops also captured a loaded armalite rifle when they stopped a young woman and asked her to open her maxi-coat. The butt of the rifle was sticking above the top of her slacks, the spokesman said.

Two rockets and several bursts of machine-gun fire hit the police station in the border village of Crossmaglen, 50 miles south of Belfast, yesterday, an army spokesman said.

One rocket penetrated the building, but damage was light and there were no casualties, he said.

In Belfast, the Protestants' militant Ulster Vanguard Movement said it was setting up "greater machinery" in preparation for any emergency from "undemocratic moves by the British government."

Political sources said the "greater machinery" referred to political organization and not military.

Negotiations on Pay Increase Break Down

,000 EEC Civil Servants Will Strike Today

y David Haworth

SSELS, Dec. 10 (IHT).—00 civil servants of the n Economic Community in a nine-day strike here w that threatens to totally the crowded ministerial a scheduled between now mon Market enlargement 1.

$1 million separates the demand from the last ade by EEC ministers. three-sided talks by the ouncil of Ministers, the n Commission and staff tatives finally broke at 4:00 a.m. yesterday In the preceding few ere had been 27 hours sion in attempts to most serious labor crisis EC institution's history.

randum held just before lock showed that 90 per- the workers in the Council bers favored a strike. ropean Commission, 87 manded a stoppage. institutions in Luxembourg and Strasbourg also are expected to be affected.

The community offices were hit by a 36-hour strike the week of Nov. 26 as a warning that a solution had to be found to differences over a 15-percent pay claim. But the German and the French governments, both engaged in anti-inflation policies at home, showed themselves unexpectedly tough in dealing with EEC staff demands.

Embarrassment Seen

They argued that it would be politically embarrassing for them to call for domestic restraint while conceding generous pay rises to Eurocrats—already regarded as a particularly privileged group of workers.

Sicco Mansholt, EEC president, went to Bonn Friday to tell West Germany's finance minister, Helmut Schmidt, that a strike would not be worth the relatively small amount of money involved. It was a fruitless journey. The real issue concerns interpretation of a cost-of-living clause agreed between the Council of Ministers and unions in March.

Staff workers claim that this clause would lead to automatic salary increases geared to cost-of-living rises in EEC member countries. The Council of Ministers disputed this understanding of the clause. Living-cost increases already are taken into account in the EEC annual pay review, they said, and the staff cannot expect additional consideration.

On behalf of the commission, Mr. Mansholt urged the Council of Ministers to agree to the unions' case. "It's not so extravagant," he said after the final breakdown. "The cost of living is higher in Brussels."

He hinted that the contentious formula, intended to compensate EEC staff members for rises in purchasing power of civil servants in national administrations, might be sent to the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg for arbitration. But this would be a lengthy procedure.

Mr. Mansholt said that the council had been faced with an extremely difficult choice: to postpone a decision and persuade the unions to continue work or put the matter to a vote.

"We felt it was unwise to allow uncertainty to continue. Everyone needed to know where they stood," he said. France and Germany abstained—resulting in what community jargon calls "a fiction of unanimity," in effect, no agreement.

The Council of Ministers, which is scheduled to hold agriculture talks tomorrow that are intended to fix certain technical details involving the Common Market membership of Britain, Ireland and Denmark, hopes to hold them as normally as possible.

Norbert Schmelzer, the Dutch foreign minister and acting council chairman, said yesterday morning: "It is our duty to keep things going, and we shall try to guarantee that all essential things will be done."

The prospects of this are poor. The "requisitioning" of key staff members—as happened during the earlier strike—will be countered on this occasion by heavy picketing.

If picketing is successful, the Common Market may have to postpone the whole of its current schedule until the new year.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1972

POW Wives Await Peace With Mixture of Joy, Dread

By Nan Robertson

WASHINGTON (NYT).—The knowledge that a cease-fire in Southeast Asia may truly be at hand has thrown the families of the 1,268 missing Americans and 554 prisoners of war onto the cruelest of roller-coasters, swooping between exhilaration and dread.

The cry of Janis Dodge of San Diego, the wife of a Navy pilot shot down five and a half years ago, echoes their universal agony: "Oh, God, just get it over with, even though I'm scared to death how it will turn out."

Interviews around the nation reveal similar feelings of heightened apprehension as the efforts to end the Vietnam war move into what appears to be a decisive stage.

A few weeks ago, at her home in Frederick, Md., Jo Ann Flora was remembering how it all began for her. The news was broken the way it almost always is.

Two men—a chaplain and a casualty assistance officer—came up the walk to her door. "You don't have to tell me," she said. "He's dead."

"Now wait a minute—it's not that bad," the chaplain said. "He's missing." The other day, Mrs. Flora, recalling the chaplain's remark, said, "He thought he was being kind."

Somewhere

That was five years and four months ago, and all Mrs. Flora has had to cling to since is a "broken cry for help" heard after her wounded husband, a Green Beret sergeant, tumbled from a helicopter into the jungle "somewhere near the DMZ" in Vietnam.

"I loved my husband dearly. I think I still do. But how can I be sure I love a man I haven't seen or heard of for five years?" she asked. "I want it to be the way it was but I'm afraid it might not be."

The Floras had been married less than three years when he went to Vietnam, leaving behind a 2-month-old son and a 7-year-old stepdaughter.

The plight of Janis Dodge is more dramatic. She at least has had something more solid to cling to—a photograph that has haunted her and government officials during her years alone.

A striking close-up of her husband being led through a Vietnamese street by his captors, his head bandaged, his face charged with what appears to be anger and bewilderment, was published in Paris-Match magazine in September, 1967, a few months after his plane was shot down.

She identified the picture as that of Lt. Ronald Dodge after going over the photograph "feature by feature" with friends. The Pentagon put him on POW status.

In Limbo

But two years ago, when Hanoi released its "definitive" list of prisoners, his name was not on the rosters of those either still alive or dead after being captured in North Vietnam. Ronald Dodge is in limbo, and so is his wife.

A marine told Mrs. Dodge and other relatives at a recent briefing to prepare them for the return—or permanent disappearance—of their men: "Rest assured, we will leave no stone unturned to find them" after the war is over.

Her heart sank. "I got the impression at that meeting that I would be an admiral's wife before I found out if Ron's alive," she said. The absent men have been systematically promoted while missing or in captivity.

Interviews here at the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia, and private talks with wives and mothers across the country, reveal a special hell not experienced in other wars.

The expected sorrow and loneliness are compounded by uncertainty and a conflict of unprecedented length, with missing and known captives dating from 1964.

Further, the families of POWs and missing servicemen have been isolated from the rest of American society because of their relatively small numbers, and, for five years—from 1964 to 1969—the absolute public silence imposed on them by the Pentagon.

In those years, until Sybil Stockdale of Coronado, Calif., established a private grapevine and then the league, the families did not even know of others in the same plight with whom to share their sufferings.

On the East Coast, Evelyn Grubb described the secret swapping of problems with a group of Navy wives at Virginia Beach, Va., as being "like a cell."

But largely "you grieved alone," said Iris Powers, the mother of a missing Army helicopter pilot. "This was the greatest tragedy of all."

Warning

The Pentagon warned the families that, for the men's "safety," they should keep quiet. They were told: "He may be treated better; he may be able to write, he may be returned."

That early policy has long been regarded by leaders of the league, which now includes about 3,000 family members, as misguided at best and cruelly inhumane at worst.

Mrs. Stockdale, the wife of Capt. James Bond Stockdale, the highest-ranking Navy prisoner of war, organized the San Diego wives secretly in 1967. "In 1968, I went to the press," she said, "confident that the men back there in Washington had made a mistake."

For many, getting together to talk about common problems and to dramatize the stories of the "forgotten" men and those waiting for them at home has been a salvation.

For there are problems—acute problems—that may continue or worsen after the men come back.

The women have changed. Typically, they are tougher and more independent. They will find it hard or impossible to revert to their passive "yes, dear" roles. They have raised children by their rules alone. They have coped with a society that avoids them or is baffled or embarrassed by their ordeal.

"People want to put you in a slot," Evelyn Grubb said. "You're not a widow; you're married, not a divorcee. You don't fit in the psychology of this society."

Her husband, Wilmer Newlin (Newk) Grubb, then an Air Force captain and now a lieutenant colonel, was shot down and captured six years and 10 months ago. Photographs of him looking strappingly healthy despite his captivity were released by Hanoi through 1969.

But Mrs. Grubb never heard from her husband after he was shot down, and, in 1970, North Vietnam announced that he had died of "grievous wounds" suffered in his 1966 plane crash.

The New York Times.

The larger photo, published in Paris-Match, shows a prisoner of war in Hanoi. It was identified in 1967 by Mrs. Ronald Dodge as that of her husband, shown in the inset. But Lt. Dodge is not listed as a POW by Hanoi.

The New York Times.

Mrs. Ronald Dodge lives in San Diego with her children Brad and Wendy. The Pentagon put her husband on the POW list when she identified a photograph of him in 1967. But when Hanoi issued its "definitive" list in 1970, her husband was not on it and she is in official "limbo."

Shored Up

Both Mrs. Grubb and Mrs. Stockdale are shored up by long, stable marriages, and each woman has four sons to sustain her.

The wives of the long-term missing or possible POWs, married for only days or months before their men went away, are most susceptible to breakdowns.

Iris Powers says of them with compassion: "They're no Penelopes. Their youth—they're losing it." About 14 of these women have remarried or are contemplating remarriage soon. "Those others living with men without benefit of legalization—there are a bunch," Mrs. Powers adds.

Wives who have established relationships with other men feel "terrific, terrific guilt," according to one woman who began going with a divorced man shortly after her husband was captured. It was also an escape for both of them. "We were two lost souls," she said. Now that her husband may return soon, she says her lover is on the verge of suicide.

Some women in her predicament are ostracized by friends, particularly military men who are scandalized by their infidelity and feel they are letting down both their husbands and the service.

One was told by an officer that she ought to feel as if her husband were "just on a long cruise." She could barely stifle her impulse to burst into derisive laughter.

In one instance, the parents of an Indianapolis man missing in action for years arranged a Mexican divorce for their daughter-in-law. They finally came to the conclusion that she was "tied to a specter." But this reaction from parents is rare, perhaps unique.

Mothers-in-Law

Far more common is the growing fiction and estrangement between wives and mothers-in-law. Mrs. Grubb said:

"Each one of us feels she is suffering in a special way. The mother thinks, 'How can his wife know how I feel? She can get married again but I can't have another son.'"

The wives, in turn, feel that marriage is the ultimate physical and emotional commitment between two human beings. They believe no one else can imagine their need—and their emptiness.

One woman said her husband had left for Vietnam comforted by the thought that she and his mother, living nearby, were "like sisters."

Since he was reported missing, the mother "won't even talk about her son," the wife said. "I don't know if she thinks he's dead or alive. When we're together, I desperately try not to mention his name. I never say any more, 'Remember when he used to . . .?'"

She added, "I'd like to hope he won't find out how far we've drifted apart."

Chances of platonic dating—or dating of any kind—are scarce. It is difficult, says Mrs. Flora, now 35, because "everybody in my age bracket is attached."

Once several couples took her to a dance, and "I was miserable," she said. "All the husbands felt obligated to dance with me while the wives felt resentful." Saying that they feel like "odd-balls" or "fifth wheels," many wives of POWs cluster together for entertainment.

'Worst Time'

But more often than not, there are no other POW wives in the area for companionship. For Janis Dodge and many more, "the worst time of day" is toward evening, when she sees the husbands in the neighborhood coming home.

The children are also deeply affected by the never-never land they live in. The younger children were infants or still unborn when their fathers went away. They may alternately demand that the mothers produce the missing men—"Where is my daddy? If my daddy loved me, he'd be here"—or they resent the thought of their father's homecoming as an intrusion.

In one phase, Dwayne Flora, who is now 6 years old, used to kiss his father's picture constantly and urge visitors to do the same. Later, he came home from school to ask: "Will my daddy beat me? If that's the way it is, I don't want my daddy back. I like it the way it is—just the three of us."

Yet the little boy and his sister, now 13, "miss their father terribly," Mrs. Flora said. "Whenever a man is in the house—a friend or relative—they're pulled to him. They're so hungry to have male attention."

The longings and the resentments of children and the efforts of the mothers to play the father role when possible could be expected. But there are many, unforeseen aggravations.

Legal Problems

And there are legal and money problems. Even women whose husbands gave them unlimited powers-of-attorney before they went overseas struggle to get credit or to buy houses or cars. Some were given powers-of-attorney that have run out.

One wife of a missing man tried for a year to buy a home. An agent told her, "Why don't you go back to your apartment and wait seven years, until your husband is declared deceased?"

"If I'd been a man, I would have socked him," she said.

Evelyn Grubb and others spoke of troubles to come with Social Security, the Internal Revenue Service and the Veterans Administration.

"There will be the date 'Newk' was shot down, the date of his possible death and the date of the future finding of his presumptive death," Mrs. Grubb said. "Each of those agencies will take the date most convenient for them in considering benefits; getting benefits of the KIAs [killed in action] will be awful."

She said she was worried about taxes, too, unsure of just what she might owe on stocks and bonds she had cashed in while she believed her husband was alive. "I did all these things in good faith. To think I might have to go back seven years [since her husband was declared a POW] and account for all this—my God!"

The women have managed somehow, and they know they have changed. Long imprisonment may have deeply changed their husbands, too. But Frank Sieverts, a State Department official who has dealt with POW families for years, believes there is little danger that the husbands will come back as "nuts" or "zombies."

As one example, he and the waiting women were heartened by the apparently excellent mental and physical condition of Lt. (jg.) Mark L. Gartley of the Navy, who was released last September by Hanoi after four years in captivity.

Psychiatrists

In addition, the Pentagon's Operation Egress Recap program is aimed toward a sensitive, personal and extensive after-the-war rehabilitation never before attempted.

But psychiatrists briefing the wives have warned that the men may be temporarily impotent, and may have periods of depression, bewilderment and withdrawal.

One POW wife in Tacoma, Wash., asserted: "I'm not going to worry about that now: I'll wait until I see the whites of his eyeballs. I'll work for him 24 hours a day. If he's just a little bit bad, he'll get my full attention. If he's all the way bad, I'll have to live my own life without him with visiting rights" for him to see their daughter.

A few of the wives confess they fear frigidity in themselves. "I don't know if I can be a wife to him again," said one. "I've had that bed all to myself for such a long time. Yet I know the first thing he'll want will be another child. How can you cheat a man out of that?"

Some of the women suffer terrible, recurrent dreams. They can be evoked by a traumatic but necessary ordeal that the Defense Department puts them through.

Enemy films showing Americans with their captors in Southeast Asia, usually taken under hurried conditions and of very inferior quality, are screened for groups of wives and other close relatives at bases throughout the country. These films, and still photographs, are the only way that the identity of missing or captured men can be established.

The movies are run over and over, stopped and rerun if a shout of recognition comes from the tense crowd. There are bandages, wounds, tantalizing but mostly insufficient glimpses. A dozen or more families may identify one man as their own.

The worst dream for the wife of one missing man occurred six months ago, when she felt her husband snuggling close beside her in the middle of the night and smelled the Old Spice lotion he always wore. She awoke, frozen with terror, unable to call out or turn around. "After a while," she said, "it got up and went away."

Show Dignity

The women have suffered their private purgatories all these years with an almost universal outward show of dignity, strength and loyalty. The last thing they want or need, they say, is pity.

Six weeks have slipped by since Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's adviser on national security affairs, announced that "peace is at hand" and that a final agreement on a cease-fire and political arrangement in South Vietnam could be reached in one more negotiating session with the North Vietnamese. But Saigon's refusal to approve the projected accord, and the subsequent haggling over efforts to modify the agreement, have put the families of the POWs through a dreadful test.

Jo Ann Flora was reached by telephone a few days ago, a fortnight after a five-hour face-to-face interview. Her voice sounded dead.

"This peace thing is no closer than it ever was as far as I can tell," she said. "It's very depressing, and it's running true for the children, too. It's the final blow and it's not helping any of us. I don't know if I can take it another year."

She added: "I hope we've done what's expected of us by waiting this long."

The New York Times.

Mrs. James Bond Stockdale, wife of a Navy captain, prepares Christmas gifts for h prisoner-of-war husband. The package contains mostly pipe tobacco and insta coffee. She disregarded Pentagon advice and went to the press with her proble

Algeria No Happy Haven for 7 U.S. Skyjackers

By Elias Antar

LGIERS (AP).—Seven Ameri-cans who hijacked two air-in the United States and ed them to fly here last sum-are finding that Algeria is a pleasant refuge.

Taken under the protective ng of Eldridge Cleaver, former der of the Black Panther rty, they have been kept muzz- and tightly restrained by the erian government.

The hijackers are not prisoners e, informants reported, but the ernment does not allow them move out of the capital and y have no occupation.

The government has no en-siasm for them or for what-r cause they think they are olding," said one source close the situation.

resident Houari Boumedienne s himself on being a revolu-ary Socialist who gives a ing hand to liberation move-ts and victims of political op-sion. He allowed Cleaver to 1 a Black Panther office here 970.

it the hijackers apparently no political motives and they ted $1.5 million from West-Airlines and Delta Air Lines he two incidents. The gov-ent became increasingly un-y with its growing reputation haven for criminals.

UPI

Eldridge Cleaver

Dalmas

Houari Boumedienne

No Trial

, Boumedienne returned the y and the planes, but has esponded to extradition re-s from the United States, nor e put the hijackers on trial Algerian court.

e Algerians don't want to to be prosecuting blacks on f Washington," said one e.

the treatment of the ers has been far from re- and Mr. Boumedienne has plied to their demand that e officially granted political n.

erlying the Algerian mood possibility of improved re-with the United States, es-y if there is a settlement in m.

wledgeable sources said the current negotiations n the United States and or an anti-hijacking agree-are successful, it could Algeria to openly declare osition to skyjacking for .

government could make n announcement even if atic relations with the States remain broken, as ave been since 1967, the said.

ever Algeria may do in the the hijackers' life here al-s a bleak existence.

hijackers who first flew st summer were William a 23-year-old Vietnam deserter from Oakland, Calif., who claims he is a member of tha Panthers, and his white girl friend, Catherine Kerkow, 20, formerly of Coos Bay, Ore.

They forced a Western Airlines jet to fly here June 3 after collecting $500,000 in ransom.

On Aug. 1, a "hijacking family" arrived on a Delta Air Lines DC-8 after pirating it over Florida and extorting $1 million. They are George Wright, 29; George Brown, 28; Joyce Tillerson, 21; Melvin McNair, 24, and his wife, Jean, 25. All are from Detroit. They brought three small children along.

The FBI said Wright escaped in 1970 from state prison at Leesburgh, N.J., where he was serving time for murder. Brown, who was in jail for armed robbery, escaped from the same prison at the same time.

Holder last September announced here that he was the new leader of the "international section" of the Black Panthers, which has a villa headquarters in the El Biar suburb of Algiers. Cleaver formerly held that position but split fom the Penthers last January.

The white-and-blue Panther villa, with a faded brass plaque on the gatepost, is now shuttered and impenetrable. On a recent day two lights burned in a ground floor room but no one answered repeated rings at the doorbell.

The "hijacking family" lives somewhere in the Pointe Pescade suburb, five miles west of the city. Their exact location is unknown.

Secrecy Policy

Officials of Algeria's state party, the National Liberation Front—which gives them a reportedly meagre subsidy—refused to disclose where they are or what they are doing.

Cleaver was not involved in the hijacking but has unofficially become their outlet to the world. Even he, however, recently fell into the government's bad graces and is maintaining a low profile.

The "hijacking family" declined, through Cleaver, to be interviewed. "They don't see where it would do them any good to meet the press," Cleaver said.

Holder also doesn't want to see newsmen, Cleaver said in a telephone conversation. Asked about Holder's alleged Panther connections, Cleaver said: "This is something that concerns him and since he doesn't want to talk about it, I won't."

Cleaver, who jumped $50,000 bail in 1968 when his parole was revoked on a conviction for attempted murder in a shootout between Panthers and police in Oakland, refused to discuss his personal plans.

This was in marked contrast to his practice before the hijackings, when he gave interviews and allowed himself to be photographed.

Asked what bad become of his announced plans to return to the United States to lead a battle for liberation, he replied:

"It's not something I would want anyone to print anything about. It's private information. My legal situation has not changed, so there is nothing to talk about."

Cleaver and the hijackers provoked Mr. Boumedienne's displeasure by publicizing open letters to the president asking him to give them back the money thay had extorted.

Guerrilla Bid

Cleaver further embarrassed the Algerians by demanding that Mr. Boumedienne turn over the $1 million involved in the second hijacking to the Palestinian guerrilla movement. Without giving a reason, Mr. Boumedienne declined.

The president was placed in a very embarrassing position by Palestinian hijackers who forced an El Al plane to Algeria in 1968. After lengthy mediation by the Italian government, the plane and passengers were allowed to leave. Shortly afterward—apparently as a reciprocal gesture—the Israelis released two top Algerian officials they had forced off a British plane that landed in Tel Aviv.

While supporting the Palestinian guerrilla movement, Algeria has not specifically approved of the Palestinians multiple hijackings. It has, however, said they should be excused because their actions were the result of desperation.

Mr. Boumedienne, while playing reluctant host to the Americans and trying to justify the actions of the Palestinians, has been very tough with his own skyjackers. Three Algerians who diverted an Algerian plane to Yugoslavia in August, 1970, were returned by the Yugoslavs.

An Algerian court sentenced two of them to 12 years in jail and gave the third a six-year sentence.

Cyclists, Picnickers, Athletes

Living It Up in U.S. Cemeteries

By Andrew H. Malcolm

HILLSIDE, Ill. (NYT).—The winds of change are beginning to blow past the ponderous gates of the graveyard—making it more of a place for the living.

Across the country in recent months, a number of cemeteries have begun opening up to cyclists, picknikers, joggers, baseball teams, fishermen, nature enthusiasts and others simply anxious to flee, if only briefly, the neighboring noise and bustle of urban life.

"The trend is clear," said John F. Philbin, who directs 37 Roman Catholic cemeteries in the Chicago archdiocese.

"Cemeteries will increasingly have more than one use. They have to. It's just good citizenship. In many areas the cemetery is about the last open green space left."

Such changes represent a radical departure from the traditional concept of the cemetery as a stone-walled fortress separating the living from the dead. The changes are not welcomed by all cemetery operators or plot owners.

Positive Member

Still, in the view of many, including officials of the National Association of Cemeteries, such steps are necessary to make the cemetery an active, positive member of its community.

If these reforms also discourage costly vandalism, improve business and neighborhood relations and ease the pressures of land-hungry developers who criticize cemeteries as "wasted land," then so much the better, these officials say.

"You can't exist in a vacuum any more," a cemetery operator said. "You can't stand in front of your 200 green acres with a flaming sword and say, 'Stay out! This is ours.'"

In the Chicago area, the changes at the Catholic cemeteries began last February, when rules forbidding bike riding were quietly dropped. New signs proclaimed: "Bicycling permitted under adult supervision."

Bicycling is harmless to the cemeteries and safer there than on the streets, said Mr. Philbin, whose 37 metropolitan area cemeteries cover 5,000 acres.

"How can you turn away a cyclist," he asked, "and then let in someone in an old clunker with a broken muffler and a fuming exhaust?"

Here in Hillside, a tiny suburb 15 miles west of the loop, Queen of Heaven Cemetery not only has permitted bicycling but also has opened its good-sized lake for fishing and has lengthened its summer evening hours.

Two other Catholic cemeteries have allowed neighborhood youngsters to play football and baseball rgularly on patches of undeveloped land held for future burials. And cemetery guards have been instructed to be friendly to the youngsters.

Picnicking is not overtly encouraged. Mr. Philbin said, but should a guard see a family spreading out a blanket some sunny afternoon, "he would naturally assume it was their plot and leave them alone."

In Arlington Heights, another suburb, cyclists now pedal through Memory Gardens. Some consideration has been given there to formal bike paths and the installation of picnic tables. Other cemeteries permit iceskating on ponds or encourage strollers with pamphlets describing the trees, plants and wildlife found in the cemetery.

Queen of Heaven here has found that visitors have increased and vandalism has been reduced since the reforms took effect. Apparently, vandals hesitate to topple tombstones, scribble on walls and steal metal markers in sight of more people.

The appeal of opening cemeteries to uses by the living is not universal.

New York City cemetery operators said they had no plans for any such steps. Three years ago, in fact, a planning consultant hired by the city suggested that part or all of Brooklyn's Holy Cross Cemetery be turned into a park. The borough president, Abe Stark, called the proposal "insensitive" and "downright ghoulish."

Many agree with him. "A cemetery is a burial ground, not a playground," said a spokesman for Holy Cross Cemetery in Malden, Mass.

"This is a memorial park," said A.W. Crompton, manager of Woodlawn Cemetery near San Francisco. "It is not an amusement park. People have plenty of places to go for amusement. Would you want to find somebody with lunch spread out on your mother's grave?"

The Imperatives of Trade

'EC Awaits a Soviet-Bloc Signal

) David Haworth

SELS (IHT).—Whatever is achieved during the st security talks, the Market strongly hopes l lead the Soviet bloc to e it—ending one of the ists' most entrenched or-.

oviet bloc countries have ing an equivocal attitude months toward the Com-rket, traditionally con-as NATO's economic arm, is believed in Brussels imperatives of trade are g to shift the Communists hormal acknowledgement EC.

l blessing for the Euro-nomic Community, the Market, was hinted by minister during visit here. Romania's generalized preferences comments by the unist party leader, ceaucescu, earlier this the "reality" of the followed by hostile cause enthusiastic in the European Com-

the Russian signing with the Benelux year—the first time to deal with a pean economic en-seen as a tentative recognizing the recent U.S.-Soviet has also helped to here of détente which experts here more respectability to closer Soviet relations with the West.

But there is a more fundamental factor at work: When the EEC is enlarged on Jan. 1, the common commercial policy comes into effect. This means that none of the nine Common Market countries will be allowed to negotiate bilateral deals with a Communist country and any existing bilateral pact will have to be terminated within two years.

This puts the Soviet Union in a spot because no new agreements can be discussed except with and through EEC institutions. Common Market officials concede that plenty of East-West trade can continue and even increase without being formalized in trade pacts, but they believe that this is not a situation either side would want to continue for long. The EEC can be expected, therefore, to seek ways in which the Soviet Union can recognize the Common Market as painlessly as possible and, most important, without losing face.

"Trade is one of the most important weapons in the EEC arsenal," an official said, "and there will be a great reluctance to give it up. Of course we expect the Russians to demand our recognition of Comecon, something we have always refused because that organization is not in any way a similar animal to the Common Market."

Comecon is not a customs union, still less a free trade area, and seems to be little more than a clearing house for trade in the Soviet bloc and a way for the Russians to oversee their allies' economies.

In the last resort, the commission would not let these objections to Comecon prevail if the political prize of Soviet recognition could be won. Meanwhile there is concern to be as accommodating as possible to Communist countries that request arrangements with the EEC. (Although Romania won't get the generalized preferences, Yugoslavia—the only Communist country to recognize the EEC—will certainly get an improved trade deal when negotiations are held soon to renew the present one.)

Back to the Bear

The EEC wants to be flexible in case its own orthodoxies have the effect of "driving the satellite countries back into the arms of the bear," as one diplomatic observer here put it.

On the Russian side, there is anxiety about China's intentions toward the Common Market. There is every expectation in Brussels that China will recognize the EEC in the next year. The Chinese Communists see the growing economic and political strength of the Common Market as a wholly desirable counterweight to what they call the "hegemony" of the United States and Russia.

Such a Chinese initiative would embarrass tha Russians considerably. They are already under pressure from the Poles, Czechs and Romanians, who fear the implications of Common Market enlargement for their own exports to Western Europe. It is possible that talks between these countries and EEC members could take place through the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, but the prospect of recognition would be an immediate benefit to these countries.

EEC Commission experts point out that recognition is to an extent a semantic game. They note that there is already de facto recognition by many Communist countries, which have exchanged letters with Brussels covering the technicalities of their agricultural exports to the EEC.

If it weren't for these exchanges, the countries would not be able to sell the products in the EEC and to do so they had to deal with the European Commission—in effect, acknowledging it as the competent authority.

Stealthy accommodations of this kind will certainly continue although the Communists are expected to continue their ritual abuse of the Common Market, which may not cease even after recognition.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 8— Monday, December 11, 1972 *

Wheat, Famine, Foreign Policy

India, now approaching the reality of the famine long predicted, is beginning to purchase American wheat. Fortunately, this country still has some grain left to sell. But the enormous sales of the past half-year are raising unfamiliar questions for American agricultural policy.

This country has always taken it for granted that its highly productive farms would always grow more than anyone needed, and that its grain surpluses were as inexhaustible as the ocean. A generation of agricultural economics has been devoted to the mechanisms for maintaining reasonable prices in the face of constant oversupply. But this year, to our national astonishment, we discover that world demand is straining the limits of our capacity.

Last summer, in the matter of a few weeks, the Russians bought one-fourth of our annual wheat crop. Then the Chinese, for the first time, bought wheat from us. Japan is a large and steady customer. India is coming onto the market. The United States has become the supplier of last resort for the rest of the world in a year when, through a series of unrelated coincidences, crops have been far short of normal throughout most of the world. The withered harvests in Russia and India are common knowledge, but it has also been a year of low yields in such major wheat exporting countries as Australia and Argentina. The rice crop has been less than expected in some of the areas that depend on it, forcing them to turn to wheat.

The United States can probably meet this demand, but only by running down its huge stocks. We shall not be able to match this year's exports again next year. The dilemma is a recurrent one for farmers and governments. If crops are good next spring in other parts of the world, from South America to the Ukraine, demand abroad will drop sharply. Surpluses would then pile up in our Midwest, and prices would fall for American farmers. But if the rest of the world has another bad year, the United States will not be able to supply the quantities of grain that it is shipping this year.

Last spring, before the harvest began, this country had stocks of almost 900 million bushels of wheat on hand from the previous year. This year's crop was 1,550 million bushels, for a total of about 2,450 million bushels. Out of this total, we shall consume about 800 million bushels at home. Foreign purchases may run as high as 1,200 million bushels. That leaves us a little over 400 million bushels to carry over as reserves for next year, less than half this year's level. In the types of wheat commonly used for bread, we shall be fairly close to the minimum reserves necessary to protect ourselves against the possibility of a bad harvest here. The domestic market is already getting very tight, a point illustrated by the continuous rise in the price of wheat.

Most of next year's wheat crop is already in the ground, and beyond the power of government to affect it greatly. On present indications, it will be about 10 percent larger than this year's crop of about 1,700 million bushels. Setting aside 800 million bushels for domestic use, we would have about 900 million bushels for export. That would be more than enough for a normal year, but far too little for a year like the present one.

Wheat exports are now a significant part of our foreign policy. The massive sales of wheat to Russia supported our policy of detente. But it made wheat more expensive to the Japanese, who are not only more consistent buyers but are our allies as well. Wheat to China helps build a new relationship, wheat to India helps repair an old one. The real limit on our sales this year will be our *shipping capacity*—whether we can physically deliver, through overtaxed rail and port facilities, as much as we can sell. But next year we shall have much less to ship.

It remains to be seen whether we shall have enough wheat to serve our national purposes abroad. Traditionally, our grain policy has been largely a matter of trying to dispose of the surpluses that our domestic price supports have created. But rising world demand may soon require us to set our wheat production in terms of the new foreign policy of trade and an alliance against famine.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

What Allende Left Out

President Salvador Allende did a clever job at the United Nations General Assembly last week of depicting Chile as an innocent "victim of serious aggression," a target for a cunning new "imperialism," practiced by giant American corporations with the connivance and support of the United States government. He drew enthusiastic if automatic applause from a body dominated by representatives of small, struggling nations, many of which face problems of development and control of resources similar to those of Chile.

Past behavior of some American companies in Chile certainly gave Dr. Allende some support for his allegations. In replying to his charges, Ambassador George Bush took care not to place himself in the position of defending the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation, which hatched schemes to block Dr. Allende's election in 1970 and to subvert his government after it put an I.T.T. affiliate under state control in 1971.

At times, Washington has acted clumsily toward the present Chilean government, an example being the cancellation of a visit by the aircraft carrier Enterprise in 1971 after it had been announced by Dr. Allende. It is also true that credits for Chile from American and international agencies have dried up during the last two years as managers and bankers have concluded that the Allende government is not a good lending risk.

But Dr. Allende wielded his verbal brush far too broadly at the UN, tarnishing all American firms for the bad deportment of a few, painting official Washington's role in colors too conspiratorial and, incidentally, trying to paint out a series of blunders by his own government that have contributed much to Chile's pressing problems.

In recounting I.T.T.'s misadventures, Dr. Allende failed to tell his United Nations audiences that the Nixon administration wisely ignored I.T.T.'s appeal for C.I.A. and other government help for a 1971 scheme designed to make sure that the Allende government "does not get through the crucial next six months." Similarly vital omissions are evident in Dr. Allende's account of Chile's difficulties with the Kennecott and Anaconda copper companies.

As he said, Kennecott has gone to court in several countries seeking to block sales of Chilean copper until the firm is compensated for properties nationalized by Chile. He failed to say that Kennecott in 1967 agreed to sell 51 percent of its Chilean copper holdings to President Eduardo Frei's government, loaned Chile $92.7 million and helped it obtain a $110-million Export-Import Bank credit.

When it took the rest of Kennecott's holdings in 1970, the Allende government promised adequate compensation, but instead finally demanded $310 million from Kennecott for past "excess profits." Only after that performance did Kennecott resort to court action. Dr. Allende claims Chile is being punished because it seeks to "recover its own basic resources." But the recovery of copper began peacefully when President Frei bought majority interests for Chile in both the Kennecott and Anaconda companies.

Dr. Allende's worst distortion at the UN was his claim that Chile had "attained the political maturity to decide by majority vote to replace the capitalist system with the socialist." Dr. Allende was elected with barely 36 percent of the popular vote. He has no majority for fastening a pervasive socialist system on Chile and his attempts to travel that road without congressional sanction provoked the acute October crisis from which he extricated himself only by the dubious experiment of bringing military leaders into his cabinet.

These are additional aspects of the Chilean picture of which Dr. Allende's UN audience should be aware.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

East German Recognition

The speed-up in the general movement for recognition of the second German state worries the West German leaders less than the attitude to be taken on East Germany by Paris, London and Washington. It seems that Bonn has succeeded in convincing the three to coordinate their attitude. At the same time the three have agreed not to recognize formally the second German state.

The apprehensions Bonn may have had of seeing Paris take a precipitate initiative in respect to East Berlin should therefore be dispelled.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

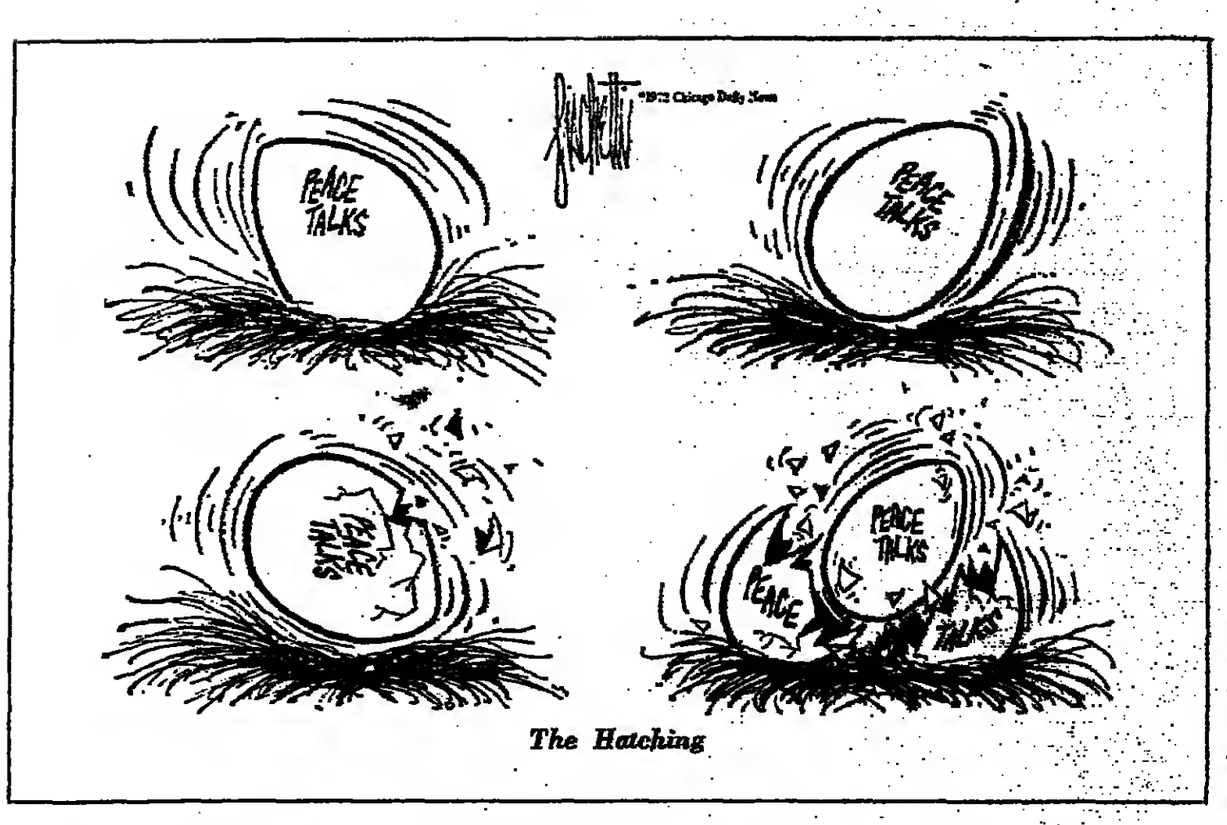
December 11, 1897

WASHINGTON, D.C.—A bill will be introduced into Congress providing that no pension be granted to the widows of soldiers of the Civil War who marry after January 1 next. The bill is based on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Pensions, who has the support of the Secretary of the Interior, and is meant to keep out of the fund women who simply marry elder men to get into it.

Fifty Years Ago

December 11, 1922

NEW YORK—Mlle. Cecile Sorel, the Parisian actress, lecturing here yesterday on coquetry, urged its glorification as an inspiration to men to do great deeds, declaring: "Women today are losing the fine art of coquetry because they do not practice it, that is to say the charm of the intellectual coquette, and it is so in every country. A woman cannot be really beautiful unless she is intelligent."



The Hatching

A Long Look Into the Future

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—André Malraux, the famous French novelist, wartime resistance hero and Gaullist leader, is convinced the conception of Europe as an effectively united group of nations doesn't yet exist and therefore these "cultivated old countries" are losing the competition with the superpowers, Russia and the United States.

"Europe" cannot come into being under existing conditions, according to De Gaulle's former minister. "That would mean a Europe governed by a parliament," he says. "But the parliamentary system as such is no longer effective. The reason the United States system works is precisely because parliament in your country is *not* the government."

Malraux believes "Europe may be created in a real sense only by the menace of a non-European threat from outside the Continent, just as the U.S.A. was created by the threat from Britain, external to the American continent." He indicated that such a "threat" need not be military and cited the possibility of Japanese commercial rivalry with Europe as a conceivable example of what be meant.

Party's Importance

He did not envision such a galvanizing force as coming from the United States. Nor did he imagine a direct menace existed from the Soviet Union, only in part European. He said the U.S.S.R. was developing rapidly. This process seemed about to be accelerated by American aid but Russia was already well advanced in such technological new fields as nucleonics and space exploration.

"Soviet Russia has great power," Malraux says. "Stalin succeeded in creating a base on the system derived from Marxist ideology and Leninist technique. Today there are some people who say that Brezhnev is less important.

"But the Soviet Communist party is important. The true successor of Stalin is not Brezhnev but the Communist party. Kosygin told me the party today is as much stronger, compared with 1934 when I was in the U.S.S.R., as Moscow is today larger.

"A special kind of division of power seems to exist between Brezhnev and Kosygin. Kosygin is not merely the agent of Brezhnev. You must remember Kosygin was mayor of Leningrad, which, during World War II, suffered the greatest number of civilian deaths of any city in history. He was also familiar with the hard struggles during the Stalinist purges when two of his closest colleagues were murdered. He knows reality."

Malraux turned to that other ideological center, the United States, where he said "democracy is most effectively expressed because it is based on old conceptions of human rights with a coherent system of government. It is difficult to describe an ideology for democracy.

'Sense of Civism'

"Democracy does not have an avowed form of government. What is particularly important—especially in the United States—is its sense of civism. In the United States the private sector is much more important in its positive contributions than is true for most other countries.

"Such a sense of civism is historically less evident in Mediterranean lands like France. In the Mediterranean area, for example, there is an ancient tradition of cheating the government on taxes. The Mediterranean peoples often base policy more on sentiment than on logic."

Malraux, a left-leaning revolutionist in his younger days, has known revolutionary leaders from Stalin to Mao Tse-tung, does not believe in any possibility of ideological convergence between the so-called democratic states and the so-called Communist states, at least for a long while. It depends on how much time you allow, he says. "There is certainly no question of such a development over a 15-year period. In 50 years it might come about, who can tell?

"First it is indispensable that Russia and also China should increase their industrial production. Only when this happens can there be a change in the components of society. Everywhere the proletariat is shrinking. In the West, there has already been enormous change. The combined roster of workers and peasants no longer comprises a majority of the population.

"This will eventually happen also in Russia and China. At that time, the kind of symbiosis to which you refer might occur. Indeed it would become probable. But the Russians will first have to change their agricultural system. It is a complete failure and its methods are absurd. Kosygin knows this.

"The Russians cannot continue with the system they are now using and they say so themselves. This is an important factor in developing necessary preconditions for any ultimate convergence."

Cooke's Tour of America

By James Reston

LONDON.—It's not quite true, of course, but in the minds of a great many British subjects (and even some of the larger predicates), the man who discovered America was not Christopher Columbus or any of those adventuresome Italians, but an English-born American citizen, Alistair Cooke of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

You can hardly turn on the television here in London these days without seeing the elegant figure of Cooke in Independence Hall in Philadelphia or the Chicago Stockyard anticipating the 200th anniversary of the American Declaration of Independence, and explaining to the British how they won and lost America and what an absent-minded pity it all was.

Only the British would have the nerve to try to squeeze the history of "Civilisation" into 13 television shows with the help of Kenneth Clark and then let Cooke attempt the same thing with the long story of America. Yet, like De Tocqueville and Lord Bryce, he has somehow managed to reduce all this diversity to identity, and in the view of this prejudiced witness, it is the greatest television contribution to truth since the invention of the "instant replay."

Cooke is a golfer who turned to writing in despair. He is a newspaper reporter who sought a refuge from bankruptcy in radio and television.

As this remarkable television series on America, now appearing on NBC demonstrates, he has mastered all the arts of journalism, history and the theater, but even at the height of his success, he is a disappointed man.

For his real ambition was to break 80 or even 90, somewhere—anywhere!—but he had a problem. As any Scotsman knows, a sound golf swing should be precisely like the whistle of a Bob-White—short backswing and then a definite and triumphant follow-through. Cooke reversed the process with disastrous results.

Nevertheless, he is one of many symbols of the remarkable record of the BBC on its 50th anniversary. It has its faults, like any other powerful national TV network, and even on its birthday, Lord Hill, its retiring chairman, had to defend it from its critics.

Some of its detractors, said Lord Hill, were complaining that the BBC was the unrelenting agent of permissiveness, at work from morning to night at the business of corrupting the established values of the nation, mocking the sacred and dignifying the profane.

Other critics, Lord Hill said, were condemning the BBC as "the blinkered guardian of the privileges of the establishment"—on the one hand staffed by spokesmen of the governing classes, and on the other trendy lefties, staging loaded discussions of contemporary problems.

Well, Cooke illustrates something special about the BBC, which ought to be mentioned on its birthday. It has a sense of history and a sense of humor. It represents a nation of the most brilliant talkers and grumblers in the world, and it lets them talk and grumble.

Consistent Excellence

More important, it arranges to have them talk on the major problems of British life. Except for special programs like Kenneth Clark's "Civilisation" and Cooke's "America," which were both expensive and profitable in the end, it works on a very tight budget, but in the last week it has been keeping before the British people the questions for decision and the traditions and problems of the nation.

This is not a sometime thing like the brilliant occasional hour-long "special reports" of the American networks. In the last few days, British television has been reporting in depth on the coming problems of joining the European Common Market, on the economic success of Japan and what this means to British workers and management, on the controversy over teaching and learning in Britain, the effects of inflation on the old and the sick living on pensions, etc.

These are not one-minute flashes of problems; but long and often inexpensively produced discussions by articulate and well-informed people about the fundamental social, political and even philosophical questions before the world.

The BBC is not peddling a line, but giving time for thoughtful citizens to make up their own minds. Meanwhile, beginning in 1950, on the 100th anniversary of the first telegraphic cable across the Straits of Dover, the BBC started television communication within Europe. Since then, very gradually, beginning with coronations and championship soccer matches and moonshots, the BBC has gradually established an exchange of programs with the other European nations with two news shows a day and is increasingly expanding discussion and debate on problems from Moscow to Dublin.

This was no calculated arrangement between governments, but at first merely a practical exchange of videotaped news between professional journalists which gradually won the acquiescence of the politicians.

It will not create a new League of Nations, but you have to begin with common information before you can get a *Common Market*, and create a league of minds before you can get a League of Nations. And the BBC with its endless talk on fundamental issues is doing this at home and gradually spreading it into Europe, the United States and the Middle East.

In such ways, almost accidental ways, creative minds establish new understanding of problems at home and common discussion of common problems across borders.

It's too bad about Alistair Cooke's sporting disaster, but some things cannot be changed. He is a great reporter and a terrible golfer, and always will be until he learns the lesson of the Bob-White's whistle.

Letters

Reply to Madrid

The remarks from Madrid of Joseph Puente (Letters, Dec. 5) demand a response. His strenuous objections to Helen Drusine's fine article, "A Union Man in Franco's Spain" (IHT, Nov. 13), are misleading. As he points out, the cost of living is less expensive in Spain than elsewhere. But this is relative. One might suggest that he consider the effects of inflation (yes, even in Spain) on the income of a Spanish worker.

He speaks of the "overwhelming support of the Spanish people" for what he calls the government's decision to put an end to "anarchy" in the universities. In disbelief, I ask how he has discerned this support? From free elections? A national referendum? Is he unaware that political freedom and parties do not exist in totalitarian Spain?

As for his remarks concerning those who are oppressed in Spain — "the anarchists, the bomb throwers, the drug peddlers, and the perverts"—one can make a fair reply to so spurious a conclusion by recalling the words of Albert Camus, whose eloquent answer to a critic (in 1948) illuminates the issue of oppression which Mr. Puente chooses to ignore: "You are not well-informed . . . You did everything you could to be ill-informed by developing the art of forgetting. You have forgotten that in 1936 a rebellious general, in the name of Christ, arised up an army of Moors, hurled them against the legally constituted government of the Spanish Republic, won victory for an unjust cause after massacres that can never be expiated, and initiated a frightful repression that has lasted ten years [amend this to 33 years] and is not yet over. Yes, indeed, why Spain? Because you, like so many others, do not remember."

WALLACE R. MEISSNER.
Menton, France.

Airport Searches

I am writing in response to an article by Robert Lindsey entitled "Rights Issue in Airport Searches" (IHT, Nov. 28).

This article states that the civil libertarians feel that the authorities are not "playing fair" by arresting persons guilty of or committing other crimes while ostensibly searching them to prevent hijacking. It says civil liberties lawyers contend federal agents appear to have searched passengers under the "pretext" of looking for weapons when they actually suspected that the passengers carried drugs or other contraband. Melvin L. Wulf, of the Civil Liberties Union, is quoted as saying: "If such searches unearth evidence of crimes unrelated to hijacking, the evidence should not be admissible in court because agents at the time did not have reasonable cause to believe another type of crime had been committed." How absurd! As a parallel to this line of thinking then, if a police officer saw a car weaving all over the road, stopped the car and noticed a body in the back seat, he must ignore this as he did not have "reasonable cause to believe another type of crime had been committed." I can't believe these people take themselves seriously in this respect, and if so, they should change their label from "liberal-minded" to "simple-minded."

BRUCE G. CHANEY.
Monrovia, Liberia.

Sadat Muddles Through

By Joseph Kraft

CAIRO.—Everybody political Egypt assumes that the Ur ed States will soon be launching new peace initiative in the N East. The serious question i in Cairo is whether President war Sadat will be around to on it. For Mr. Sadat's politi stock is probably lower now t at any time since he succeed Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser president of Egypt 26 mon ago.

The president's position is s carious partially because of wi has been happening in the rest the Near East and the world large. He says that recovery the lands occupied by Israel-d ing the 1967 war is "the first a foremost problem that holds attention of Egypt night a day."

But constant military prepa tions and diplomatic moves w the Russians, the Americans, other Arab states have yielded sign of solving the "forem problem." So there is a disposit to scoff at Sadat here in Ca

For example I asked one Eg tian official who was describ Sadat in less than flatter terms whether he meant to the president was not v bright. "What president," he a ed, "is bright?"

Apart from losing perso prestige, Sadat has destroyed Egyptian left wing which Pr dent Nasser used to use as balance wheel against the ar A good liver himself, the pr dent has based his regime alm entirely on Egypt's self-dulgent middle class of milit men and civil servants. He l even placed the Arab Socia Union, once the main power b of the social reformers, under direction of Sayed Maeri, a r landowner with a taste breeding horses.

With the left thus checked, right wing has had free play its grievances and rivalries. C example is an undoubted rev sion to religious fundamentali that has come to the surface cently in ugly incidents betw Moslems and Egypt's Christi or Coptic, community.

Politically, however, the r trouble comes in the army, wh is the major source of power this country. Right-wing opp tion to the president within military has developed in t successive waves.

First, there was opposition by the defense minister, Gen Mohammed Sadek, to reliance Russia for training and eq ment of the army to fight agai Israel. Under pressure fr General Sadek, the president s denly decided last July to vite most of the Russian milit out of Egypt. When Gen Sadek kept up criticism nonet less, the president, on Oct. dismissed him as minister defense.

Sadek's Friends

Since then, friends of Gen Sadek have been out to get president. Last month there a at least three incidents wil the armed forces grave enoug warrant arrests. One of the cidents seems to have bee full-fledged attempt at a c d'état, involving plans to m on Cairo with an armored fo and to move General Sadek the president's office.

The coup rumors are now prominent that it is hard to m any confident judgments of w will happen next. But my guess is that President Sa will muddle through.

Despite a decline in serv for one thing, the president managed to keep the Egyp middle class relatively stuffed with cars, apartme TV sets, refrigerators and o amenities. There is discon among the class that runs Eg but nothing like desperation.

Moreover, the army has gr —it now numbers about 25 men—to the point where a s clique cannot stage the kin coup Colonel Nasser brought back in 1952. Many officers i to be in on the plot, and perience so far suggest th few at least tend to talk.

Finally President Sadat s determined to hold on. He surrounded himself with ar fective police apparatus—in ing a former intelligence of General Ahmed Ismail, as minister of defense well equi to penetrate plots against regime. He has not hesitat strike against the plotters— it seems to the point of placing General Sadek in cu

In these circumstances, my judgment is that President S will be the man to deal when the next move towards tlement comes in the Near But it has to be added tha precarious internal situation does not give him much roo maneuver on terms of settle

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FINANCE

PARIS, MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1972

Eurobonds

Outlook for Dollar Rates Rests on Who Does Assessing

By Carl Gewirtz

IS, Dec. 10 (IHT).—Rates ollar Eurobonds are: a) higher, b) likely to hold , c) will rise briefly but fall o present levels, or d) all above.

ou speak to more than two s of different nationalities, s ere you will find the is "d." Causing the con- are the rising domestic n interest rates, an un- outlook for U.S. rates and ease in short-term Euro- rates.

to these the current heavy new issues on sale (plus ny that are rumored to be offing) and the lure of ng investments in Wall tocks and it is not surpris- t Eurobond prices on the ry market deteriorated by 7.50 on average last week, yields higher.

e view of those who think ust climb, the clincher hen the coupon on Tele- 00 million deutsche-mark was suddenly set at ther than the anticipated nt — which itself was a point higher than the previous issues.

been clear for some time coupons on DM issues n way out of line—given German rate of inflation g more than 6 percent a d that much higher re- re available on dollar nts. The market's dis- on has been measured by p, immediate price de- en the DM bonds traded condary market. Putting to 7 percent had been d at least temporarily , but the sudden ap- of a 150-million-DM from the blue-chip Coal and Steel Community at 7 percent made the tough going on the Teledyne issue impossible.

The ECSC issue, technically not a Eurobond because only German banks are syndicating it, was interesting only on the international market among investors who are barred from purchasing the much-higher-yielding German domestic bonds. Against this competition, Teledyne was raised to 7 1/4 percent amid much comment that the DM international rates will have to go still higher. Although Nova Scotia is in the *market for 100* million DM with an anticipated coupon of 7 percent, some observers think this will need to be hiked.

With the rate structure now in motion, some bankers insist that dollar rates must move up. While the previous differential between the two rates may have been too large, they contend that a quarter-point spread is not sufficient to take into account the still significant balance-of-payments deficit that America is running.

Meanwhile, short-term Eurodollar rates have moved up, causing some concern that dealers—who finance their positions with short-term funds—may be forced to dump their inventory. On the other hand, as it is normal for companies to borrow heavily in the short-term market to cover year-end bookkeeping needs it is possible that the rise is a temporary phenomenon.

Another uncertainty is the outlook for U.S. rates. A big federal budget deficit and an expected increase in businesses' spending on capital equipment is widely forecast to force the cost of borrowing in the United States higher; and Eurobond rates have traditionally followed the pattern set in New York, with a certain time lag of course.

On the other hand, again, there are some bankers who believe Washington will attempt to keep interest rates down and that the Federal Reserve will expand the money supply to accommodate whatever borrowing the Treasury has to do, thus keeping the upward pressure on rates to a minimum.

As a group, non-U.S. bankers appear, for now, to be much more optimistic about being able to hold the present level of dollar Eurobond rates than their American colleagues. The Europeans cite the apparently winning battle against inflation by the Nixon administration and the just beginning war now under way in

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week Dec. 2	Prior Week Nov. 25	1971
Commodity index...	128.8	127.9	105.7
*Currency in circ....	$65,162,000	$65,142,000	$60,568,000
**Total Loans*	$91,438,000	$91,270,000	$85,175,000
Steel prod (tons).....	2,696,000	2,683,000	1,931,000
Auto production	215,311	164,840	184,701
Daily oil prod (bbls).	9,538,000	9,571,000	9,241,000
Freight car loadings..		459,183	478,406
*Elec Pwr. kw-hr ...	34,618,000	33,472,000	31,663,000
Business failures	198	132	170

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	†Oct.	Prior Month	1971
Employed	82,482,000	82,222,000	79,832,000
Unemployed	4,794,000	4,827,000	4,913,000
Industrial production	116.7	115.7	106.8
*Personal Income..	$982,000,000	$946,800,000	$874,800,000
*Money supply	$242,400,000	$241,600,000	$227,700,000
Consmr's Price Index	126.6	126.2	122.4
Constructn Contracts.	171	187	137
*Mfrs. inventories ...	$106,093,000	$105,441,000R	$101,736,000
*Exports	$4,364,600	$4,157,500	$2,707,900
*Imports	$4,779,600	$4,670,700	$3,522,800

*000 omitted †Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100 the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

The Conversation Is About Building Bridges As a Group of Russians Visits Wall Street

By John M. Lee

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (NYT).—One of our leading Wall Street firms entertained a group of middle-management Russians last week and the conversation at one table turned to bridges and how to build them. With a fine sense of self-mockery, the Russians recounted tales of bureaucratic bungling, lost plans and endless committees and then inquired earnestly:

"Tell us, how do you build and finance your bridges?"

In the field of Soviet-American economic relations, things have moved so far so fast in such a short time that it's easy to forget that up until a year ago, no U.S. secretary of commerce had visited Moscow.

It was in November, 1971, that Maurice H. Stans responded to a Russian invitation in the build-up for President Nixon's successful summit visit last May. Mr. Stans was followed on the Kremlin circuit by his successor, Peter G. Peterson, and Mr. Peterson presumably will be followed by his successor, Frederick B. Dent.

The Russians have reciprocated with visits here, and East European members of the Communist economic bloc have not been far behind.

The deals and developments have come tumbling out with almost unseemly haste—Armand Hammer, huge grain sales, Pepsi-Cola, Chase Manhattan Bank, minerals and machinery, a merry visit by the chairman of the New York Stock Exchange and, to crown it all, a colossal multibillion-dollar negotiation to develop Russian gas with U.S. capital, pipe it across Siberia, liquefy it, ship it here, regasify it and burn it in American homes and factories at goodness-knows-what cost to the American consumer.

Washington's officialdom is moving, too. The first trade information office in Eastern Europe was recently opened in Warsaw and a similar office is expected in Moscow next year. Commercial offices have been expanded in Moscow, Budapest, Bucharest and Prague.

And the other side is also playing the game—a Lend Lease settlement by the Russians, settlement proposals for Polish bonds, tripled targets for Polish trade, settlements with Hungary, entreaties from East Germany, a trade delegation from Bulgaria and, all the while, Russian traders swarming about our country from Las Vegas to Wall Street and their bureaucrats picking the brains of our finest bankers and brokers.

We are told that trade is forging new links between East and West, giving the United States and the Soviet Union such mutual commercial interests *that* political differences may melt.

Such objectives are, of course, commendable. But, perhaps, it would be useful to consider the reality before we get carried away.

The Cart and the Horse

The enthusiasts proclaim that economics has become the leading factor in resolving international tensions. But isn't it really the other way around? Trade is surely but the ratification of political decisions based on a confluence of U.S.-Soviet interests on Vietnam, China, Berlin, SALT and European security.

And, for all the talk and movement, East-West trade doesn't really amount to very much in dollar terms.

A year ago Mr. Stans talked grandly about $5 billion in two-way trade by 1975. But the most recent Commerce Department estimate is that two-way trade—that is, both our exports to and our imports from Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union and China—will be only $1.3 billion in 1973, excluding one-shot grain deals.

This is all fine, of course, and it is double last year's figure, but it is still only 1.2 percent of our trade, or about the same proportion as our trade with Switzerland or Spain.

The Stock Market

The Dow Jones industrial average, which has made a habit lately of marching on to record closing highs, did it again last week. On Thursday, the Dow finished at 1,033.26—up more than 9 points for the week—and it ended on Friday by just falling short of a new record.

It was a week that saw a subtle

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (NYT).—The Over-the-Counter market and the American Stock Exchange managed to post small gains last week in active trading.

The improved tone of the market was reflected in the Over-the-Counter's NASDAQ industrial index, which finished the week at 133.43, up 2.30 from the close of the preceding week.

The Amex's price index ended at 26.78, up 0.17 from the previous week.

Turnover on the Amex expanded to 24,304,000 shares from 23,957,000 shares the week before. However, the number of blocks of 10,000 shares or more traded fell to 56 last week from 90 blocks in the preceding week.

One of the better movers on the exchange was GRI Corp., which tacked on 5 1/4 to 52. Directors of the company declared a two-for-one stock split.

Expectations that Scotty's Home Builders Supply will report higher fourth quarter and 1972 profits and sales helped move the stock ahead 3 3/4 to 30 5/8.

One of the bigger losers on the exchange was OKC Corp., which tumbled 6 5/8 to 23 3/4. The company said it had established a $5.1 million reserve to cover investment in a natural gas discovery in Ecuador. It was reported that the government in Ecuador had declared title to the concession area void.

In the Over-the-Counter market, Teletronics International rose 1 1/2 to 11 1/2 after reporting record earnings and sales for the September quarter. Hamilton Investment Trust, a real estate investment trust, moved ahead 1 3/8 to close at a new 1972 high of 20. The company is expected to report excellent fourth quarter results.

The common shares of Hughes Tool Company, which were offered to the public for the first time on Thursday at $30 a share, received a good reception and closed at 33 3/4 on Friday. The 5 million shares in the company were sold by Howard R. Hughes, the recluse financier.

Over-Counter Market

ORK (AP) — Weekly Over the ndustrials giving the high, low bid prices for the week with the e from the previous week's last . All quotations supplied by the ssociation of Securities Dealers not actual transactions but are tive interdealer prices at which urities could have been sold, not include retail markup, er commission.

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red or paid in the preceding 12

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AbbtL 7⅝s96	10	105⅞	105½	105⅞	+ 2⅛
Abex Cp 8¾s77	26	106½	105	105	— ⅞
AcmeMl 9⅞s90	30	117	112	112	— 1½
AirRed 3⅞s87	94	73¼	71⅞	72¾	+ 1
AlaPow 9s2000	126	110⅝	109½	110¼	+ ¾
AlaPw 8½2001	10	107	107	107	
AlaPw 7⅞2002	10	104⅝	103¾	104⅝	
AlaPw 7¾2002	8	104¾	103¾	104¼	+ 2½
Alaska Int 6s96	206	156	149	152	— 1
Alexand 5½s96	46	71	68	68	— 2
AlleghL cv4s81	17	81½	80	81½	+ 1½
Allen Grp 6s87	22	89	88	88	
AlldCh 6.60s93	15	95	94⅞	95	+ ⅜
AlldCh 5.20s91	29	81⅛	78	81	— ⅛
AlliedCh 3½s78	68	88	87¾	87⅞	+ ½
AlliedPd 7s84	64	85	84	84½	+ ½
AlldSt cv4½s81	11	132	130½	132	+ 2
AlldSt cv4⅝s92	168	92⅞	92	92⅞	+ 1⅜
AlldSup 5¾s87	160	67	65½	65½	— 1
Alcoa 9s95	68	114½	113½	114½	+ 1
Alcoa 7.45s96	58	103⅝	102½	102½	— ½
Alcoa 6s92	3	90½	90½	90½	+ 1
Alcoa cv5¼s91	298	91½	89	89⅝	— 1¼
Alcoa 4¼s82	50	83¼	82¾	82¾	— ½
Alcoa 3s79	14	82¾	82¾	82¾	— ¼
AluCan 9½s95	28	113	112⅝	113	+ ¾
AluCan 4½s80	15	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	
Amerce cv5s92	40	83¼	81½	81½	— 2⅝
AmrHes 6⅝s96	123	92	92	92	— 1
AmAirFIII 6s90	53	139	136	138¼	+ ¼
AmAirlin 11s88	119	118¼	116⅞	117⅞	+ ¾
AmAirl 10⅞s88	56	116½	116	116⅛	— ⅜
AmAirlin 0s89	20	112	111	111	
AAirl cv4¼s92	222	87	83½	87	+ 3½
ABrand 8⅞s75	36	106¼	105½	105½	— ½
ABrand 5⅝s92	31	87½	87	87½	
ABrand 4⅝s90	1	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	
ABrndsOv fn8s	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	
AmCan 6s97	6	89¼	89	89	+ ½
AmCan 4¾s90	43	78	78	78	+ ½
AmCan 3¾s88	25	69¾	69¾	69¾	+ ½
ACenMtg 6¼s91	154	90⅝	89	89	— 1
Am Dist 4¾s86	65	68	65⅛	67½	+ 1
AmExpt 5¼s93	406	18⅝	17¼	18¾	+ ¼
AExpCr 7.80s	20	102	102	102	+ 1¾
AExpCr 6½s77	67	100⅝	99⅞	100⅝	+ ¼
AForPw 5s2030	255	50½	49	49½	
AmFP 4.80s87	210	51½	50½	51	— ½
AHoist 5¼s93	162	90¾	88¾	89	— 1
AHoist 4¾s92	91	110¼	108	108	— 1
AmInv 8¾s89	5	103¾	103¾	103¾	+ ¼
AmMFdy 4½s81	178	105	103	105	+ 2½
A Medicp 5s97	280	74½	69	70	— 4½
AMHCtx 8½s96	5	106¼	106¼	106¼	+ 1½
ASmelt 4⅝s88	100	75	74¼	74¼	+ 1¾
AmSug 5.30s93	50	73⅞	72½	73	
ASug 5.30s93r	32	73¾	72	72	
AmT&T 8¾xw	1481	112½	111¾	112½	+ ⅜
ATT 8.70s2002	392	112⅛	111½	111¾	
AT&T 7.75s77	50	105¾	105⅞	105¾	+ ½
AT&T 7s2001	1258	99	98	98⅝	— ⅜
AT&T 4⅝s85	299	79	78½	78⅛	— ⅝
AT&T 4⅝s85r	5	78¾	78¾	78¾	
AT&T 3⅞s90	87	69½	68⅛	68¼	— 1½
AT&T 3⅞s73	597	98⅛	97 17-32	97⅝	+ ⅛
AT&T 3¼s84	30	72¼	71⅛	72¼	— ⅛
AT&T 2⅞s87	59	62¾	62⅜	62⅜	— 1⅛
AT&T 2¾s75	96	91⅞	91	91⅛	— ⅝
AT&T 2¾s80	101	77⅝	76½	77⅝	+ ⅜
AT&T 2⅝s82	77	73⅛	72¼	72½	— ½
AT&T 2⅝s86	35	63	62½	63	
Amlac 5¼s94	19	91	90½	90½	
Ampex 5½s94	570	50	43½	49½	— ⅜
Anheu 5.45s91	15	84	84	84	
AnnArbor 4s95	57	37¾	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅞
ApcoOil 5¾s81	18	83¼	83¼	83¼	
ApcoOil cv5s88	212	90½	89¼	90⅛	+ 1¼
APL Cp 5¾s88	56	97¼	94	97	+ 5
AppalPow 9s75	35	106	105	105⅞	— ⅛
AppalP 8⅝s76	15	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	— ⅞
ARASvc 4⅝s96	166	116¾	112½	116¾	+ 4½
ArizPSv 8.5¾s	10	104⅝	103⅝	104⅝	
ArlansDSt 6s94	331	48¾	46	47	+ 1½
ArlenRlty 5s86	197	82¾	79⅛	82½	+ ½
Armco 8.70s95	25	108¾	108¾	108¾	
Armco 8.25s75	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	+ ¼
Armco 5.90s92	3	83	82⅛	82⅛	— 2⅝
Armco 4½s86	1	75½	75⅛	75⅛	— 1
Armco 4.35s84	42	77	76⅞	77	+ ¼
Armour 5s84	49	73½	72½	72⅝	— ⅛
Armour 5s84r	12	72½	72½	72½	
ArmR cv4½s87	34	90	86⅛	90	+ 3⅝
AshldO 6.15s92	25	88¾	88¾	88¾	
AshlO cv4¾s93	308	86½	83	86	+ 2
AssoCp 9¼s90	101	110	108	110	+ ½
AssoInv 7⅝s88	20	97	97	97	— ¼
AssoInv 5¼s77	20	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	
AssoInv 4½s76	67	92	91⅞	92	+ ¾
AssoInv 4½s83	10	75⅝	75⅛	75⅝	+ ⅛
AssoInv 4⅝s84	51	75	74½	75	+ 1
AtchT&SF 4s95	42	65	62	65	+ 1⅞
Atchison 4s95st	15	60⅝	60⅜	60⅝	— ⅜
AtlcoM 6¾s82	94	85	84⅝	84⅝	— ⅜
AtlCstL 4.95s88	24	76	75¼	76	+ ⅞

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AtlCstL 4½s88	19	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	+ 1
AtlCstL 4s80	4	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	— 1⅝
AtlRefg 3¾s79	15	83	81½	83	+ ½
AtlRch 8⅝s2000	10	110	110	110	
AtlRich 7s76	56	102½	101⅞	102½	
Atl Rich 5⅝s97	33	85	84⅛	85	
ATO Inc 4⅜s87	109	58	56¾	57½	+ ⅝
Aurora 4⅝s80	3	81	81	81	
AutoC cv4¾s81	193	110	106	108	— ½
Avco Fin 11s90	26	118	116½	118	+ 1½
AvcoFin 9¾s89	30	109⅝	108	108	— 1½
AvcoFin 7⅞s92	6	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	
Avco Cp 7½s93	144	87½	85	87	+ 1½
Avco Cp 5½s93	236	70½	67⅝	69¾	+ 1¼
AvcoFin 9¾s90	44	110½	109½	109½	
AvcoFin 8⅞s77	61	106⅛	106	106	+ ⅛
AvcoFin 7⅞s89	15	102	101½	102	
AvcoFin 6⅝s87	7	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	+ ¼
Balt GE 8¾s75	25	106	105⅜	105⅜	— 1
Balt GE 8⅛s74	40	104	103⅜	104	+ ¼
BaltGE 4s93	9	64⅝	64	64⅝	+ ⅝
B&O 11s77	34	114	113⅝	114	
B&O 6½s1997	340	91¾	90	90¾	— 1½
B&O 4½s2010f	46	49⅝	48⅝	49¼	— 1⅛
B&O 4½s2010A	93	46½	45½	46½	
B&O 4¼s95	33	50¼	50	50¼	+ ⅛
B&O 4s80	8	70½	70	70½	+ ⅛
BangP 8¼s94	55	89⅝	89	89½	— ½
BangP 5⅝s92	26	70	69¾	69¾	— ⅛
BnkCal 6½s96	40	102	100½	102	+ 1½
Bk NY 6¼s96	32	112⅝	112¼	112¼	— ⅛
BaxLab 4⅜s90	213	148	143½	147	+ 3½
BaxLab 4⅜s91	20	147	143½	147	+ 4
BaxLab cv4s87	5	310	306	310	+ 2½
Braunit 4¾s90	430	82	79⅞	81½	+ 1½
BectonD 5s89	96	94½	93	94½	+ ¼
BectonD 4⅛s88	50	103	101⅜	101⅜	— 1⅛
BeechA 4⅝s93	125	73	70⅝	72½	+ ½
BelcoP 4⅝s88	344	59½	58	59	+ ⅞
Belden cv6s90	61	118	113½	118	+ 5¼
BellTPa 8⅜s	35	111¾	111	111¾	+ ¾
BellTPa 7½s	127	99⅝	99	99	— ⅝
BellTPa 6⅝s79	15	99⅝	99½	99½	
Bendix 6⅝s92	104	94⅞	94⅝	94¾	+ ¾
Benef 9⅝s75-78	20	109	108⅞	109	
BenefCp 8½s76	30	106⅛	106¼	106⅛	
BenefCo 7½s82	20	103	102¾	102¾	+ ⅜
BenefCp 7.45s	20	101	101	101	— 1
BenefCo 6⅝s77	6	100¾	100⅝	100⅝	— 1⅛

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
MtWdCr 7⅝s88	24	100½	100	100½	
MtWdCr 6½s87	13	91⅞	89½	91¾	+ 1⅝
MtWdCr 4⅝s81	26	83	82¼	83	+ ⅞
Mony Mtg 7s90	27	122	120	120	— 2
viMoE 3½s2000f	93	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
MtSt TT 9s2010	16	112⅝	112⅝	112½	— ¼
MtStTT 7⅝s	126	101⅝	100¾	101½	+ ½
MtStTT 6⅝s77	30	101⅝	101	101	+ ¾
MSL cv4½s84	0	80	80	80	
NashCSL 3s86	6	56	56	56	+ ¾
NatBisc 4⅝s87	26	78⅛	77⅛	77⅝	+ ½
Nat Can 5s93	11	79	78	78	
Nat Cash 7.70s	20	103⅝	103¾	103⅝	+ 1⅛
Nat Cash 6s95	270	92	90¾	92	+ 1

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Tex Pac 5s2000	2	62⅞	62¾	62¾	+
Textron 8.60s75	33	105⅛	105	105	
Textron 5⅝s92	6	86½	86½	86½	—
Tho RW 5¼s86	3	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	+
TidwtA 5⅝s91	77	109	107	108½	+
Tide Oil 3⅝s86	5	72	72	72	
ToledoE 9s2000	25	110⅝	110½	110½	—
Trane cv4s92	9	104	103⅞	103¾	+
TWA 11s86	220	117⅞	115⅞	6½	
TWA 6½s78f	x492	90⅝	89½	90⅛	+
TWA cv5s94	1126	104¾	102½	103	—

(Continued on Page 11, Col.

Treasury Bills

Due	Bid	Asked
Dec. 14	5.29	4.58
Dec. 21	5.30	4.56
Dec. 28	5.01	4.53
Dec. 31	5.60	5.33
Jan. 4, 1973	4.90	4.68
Jan. 11	4.93	9.71
Jan. 18	4.93	4.75
Jan. 25	4.96	4.78
Jan. 31	4.96	4.72
Feb. 1	4.97	9.85
Feb. 8	4.98	4.84
Feb. 15	5.00	4.87
Feb. 22	5.01	4.91
Feb. 28	4.98	4.60
Mar. 1	5.01	4.93
Mar. 8	5.06	0.02
Mar. 15	5.06	4.92
Mar. 22	5.07	4.92
Mar. 29	5.10	4.96
Mar. 31	5.09	4.93
Apr. 5	5.10	4.94
Apr. 12	5.11	4.95
Apr. 19	5.14	5.04
Apr. 20	5.15	5.09
Apr. 26	5.18	5.04
Apr. 30	5.16	9.86
May 3	5.22	5.13
May 10	5.24	5.14
May 17	5.20	5.18
May 24	5.26	5.18
May 31	5.25	5.17
June 7	5.27	5.21
June 22	5.26	5.20
June 30	5.23	5.16
July 31	5.32	5.20
Aug. 28	5.33	5.20
Sept. 25	5.32	5.20
Oct. 23	5.30	5.22
Nov. 20	5.28	5.22
Bond '92-87, 4¼s	01.0	82.0
Bond '93-88, 4s	80.29	81.24

N.Y. Bond Sales

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
(Continued from Page 10)					
TWA cv4s92	194	74½	72	72¾	— 1¼
TranFin 7½s91	79	103	101	101⅛	— 1⅛
Travler 8.70s95	26	112	109½	112	+ ½
TrisOMig 7s92	99	111¾	107	111¾	+ 4½
TRWInc 8¼s95	30	104⅝	103⅝	104⅝	+ ⅝
TylerCorp 5s93	7	92	91	91	
UnionPk 7.35s	53	100	99	99½	+ 1½
UnCarb 5.30s97	103	82¾	81½	81½	— 1¼
UnComm 7½s97	13	101⅝	101½	101½	— ½
Union Cp 7s00	97	116½	118	116	+ 3
UnElWh 3¼s82	3	72⅛	72¼	72⅛	+ ⅛
UnOCal 8¼s76	25	104⅝	104¼	104⅝	+ ½
UnOCal 6¾s90	3	95	94¼	94¼	— ¾
UPacCp 4¾s99	989	122	119¾	119½	+ 1
UnPac 8¾s85	134	118½	116⅝	118¼	+ ⅛
UnPac 7.20s76	32	102½	102	102	— 1¼
UnPan 3½s91	14	52	52	52	
UniRoyl 5½s96	740	81	80⅝	80⅞	+ ⅝
UnAirLin 5s91	77	89	87½	87½	— ½
UnTel AL 4¼s92	280	69	67½	68	+ ½
UnTel cv5¾s91	235	78½	76½	76¾	
UnTel cv4½s88	23	140½	137½	140½	+ 2¾
UnTel cv4½s92	180	69	67	69	+ 1⅞
UnBrnd 6¼s88	125	78	77⅝	78	+ ½
UnBrnd 5½s94	725	62	61	61⅞	+ ⅝
UnGas Cp 5s80	6	87	87	87	— ½
UnGasC 4¾s78	2	88½	88½	88½	+ ½
UnGasC 4¾s82	15	81	81	81	— 1⅜
UnGas P 8¾s85	57	112⅝	112	112	— 1⅜
UnGasP 8¾s89	21	104½	104½	104½	
UnGasP 5¼s77	19	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	+ ⅛
UnGasP 5s78	3	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	
UnRch cv4s90	123	74¾	74	74	— ½
UnIlr cv5s88	193	65⅞	64⅞	64⅞	— 7
UGrp 4¾s91	8	79½	78⅝	78½	+ ⅛
UHome 5½s96	15	100	100	100	— 2
ULeas 7¼s74	42	103	102½	102½	
ULeaso 7.65s	40	103⅝	100	100½	— 1⅞
UPlywd 6s96	6	104⅝	104	104⅝	+ ⅝
USH 7¾s2001	20	103½	103½	103½	— 1½
USteel 4¾s96	246	69⅞	69¼	69¼	
USteel 4½s56	68	79½	79½	79½	
USteel 4s83	157	80⅝	79	79⅝	+ ⅛
UStr Ut 9¼s75	21	105⅛	105	105⅛	+ ⅛
UStUtil cv5s93	52	92	91⅝	91¾	+ ⅛
UVor Cpl 7½s	430	67	62½	66	+ 3½
UInd 5¼s93	109	73	72	73	
UInd 5½s95	42	63⅞	63	63½	
UMid 4¼s76	15	87	87	87	
UMo cv6½s80	2	75½	75¼	75¼	+ ⅛
UNuc 9s98	19	113	111½	111½	— 2½
UPac 3¾s86	33	77½	76½	76½	+ ⅝
UPw 3¾s81	2	73⅞	72⅞	72⅞	— ⅛
UPw 3½s82	5	72	72	72	
UPw 2¾s75	20	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	+ 1½
URy Inc5s98	63	79½	78	79½	+ 1½
URy 3s95	2	51½	51½	51½	
UWash 7½s77	20	102	102	102	— 1½
UWash 4½s91	13	56	55½	55½	— ½
UEl 6¾s86	88	84¼	84	84⅛	
UWrl 5½s91	69	87¼	86½	86½	— ½
VMu 6½s91	10	100	99	99	— 1
VaE 8¾s75	10	104½	104½	104½	
VnOil 5½s93	41	51	50	51	+ 1
VOCal 5½s92	25	51	50	50	— 1
Vshr 4s2351f	42	9⅞	9⅝	9½	— ½
Vshr 4s2351r	32	9¼	9	9	
WrL 5¼s93	110	125	118	124	— 1
Elec 8¾s05	69	119	109	109	
Elec 7½s96	25	104½	104½	104½	
Mid 3½s79	5	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	+ 1½
Sec 5s84	23	56⅝	56	56	— ⅝

Over-Counter Market

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
(Continued from Page 9)				
ms Capital	251	12¼	11	11	— ¾
iFoodSvc	55	14	12¾	13½	+ ½
Ind	593	2½	2⅛	2⅜	— ⅛
Inc .10e	12	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
DC .68	159	9⅞	8¾	8¾	— ¼
rod .10	35	21¾	21	21	— ¾
Bell	107	24¼	23¾	24	
axInc 1.04a	687	121½	118½	119¼	+ 8¾
way Inc	247	3¼	2¾	3⅛	+ ⅜
Intl	55	1¾	1¼	1¾	+ ¾
Wine .50	298	46⅝	43½	45¼	— 1⅜
Publishing	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ½
ology .83e	11	4¼	4¼	4¼	
sPd 2.62a	35	177	171	172	— 1
Rnch .20a	28	25½	34	34	— 1½
Communicns	654	23	20½	23	+ 1½
m s	356	12⅝	11	12½	+ 1⅛
dtl Inc	658	4⅝	3½	4⅜	+ ¾
lWash s	83	11¾	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
fLeas .27a	174	5⅝	5	5	— ⅝
rt Co .20	50	43	36	40	+4
ntGas .72	14	10¾	10½	10¾	
Resources	161	7¼	6¾	7	+ ⅛
pConn .96	20	31	30	30½	+ 1½
Mt 1.52e	114	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
Airl	92	4½	4	4½	+ ¼
n Corp	71	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	— ¼
s Inc .63b	30	17	17	17	— 1½
nerBr .32	57	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝	— ¼
Air Mfg	59	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
sl Pow s	31	21½	23¾	21	— 1½
s Electrn	68	54	50	54	
l Vintner	413	14⅛	11½	13⅞	+ ¾
&Co .78b	257	12⅝	11½	12¾	+ ⅝
Ind s	91	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
nd	121	11	9¼	11	+ 1¾
yLd Exp	202	4⅝	2⅞	3⅞	— ¼
ronics	334	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	
tor Intl	73	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
Intl Co	67	8⅛	7½	7½	
ernat Co	183	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ½
vm .18a	228	22½	20½	21⅝	— 1½
Intl	72	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
40	53	25¼	24¾	25¼	+ ¼
ttp .60	7	16	15¾	15¾	
Inc	510	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
.60a	12	11½	11½	11½	
Fin .20e	102	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— 1⅛
tLes .34	71	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
Gas 1.12	567	17¼	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
lWat Inc	48	18⅛	9⅞	9⅞	
ll Oil	62	2⅞	2⅞	3⅞	
gan Oil	67	18¾	17¼	18⅞	+ ⅛
l Pool	158	12	10	11½	+2
ulp Co	293	9½	8¾	9¼	+ ½
Mfg 1.04	14	28⅞	28½	28¾	+ ¼
lolny Inc	4	40½	37	40	+3
Con .57e	35	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅝
Corp	184	10½	9⅞	10¼	+½
Horn Pd	23	3¾	3¼	3¾	
ood	15	43½	43¼	43½	+ ¼
Intl	22	7¼	3	3	— 1⅜
&G	913	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	
Ind 1.18	41	28	34¾	28	+1¼
e Inc	451	10⅞	9¼	9⅞	+ ⅝
ocd	63	14	12¾	13½	— ⅝
evision	68	15	15¼	15½	— ¼
.43	68	19¾	19½	19½	— ½
1 7.61g	675	26½	24	25¼	—1
tnrs Wt	819	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ¼
tl .15	617	14¾	14	14½	— ¼
nc	51	10	9¼	9¾	
nter .92	8	28½	28	28	— ½
hea .16	166	9¼	8¼	9	+ ¼
ll 85e	20	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
Inv	9	7⅛	7	7	
PM .81g	215	29⅝	29¼	29¾	+ ¼
ohis .35	133	4⅞	4½	4⅝	— ⅜
ene .80	18	16	15½	16	
2	27	58½	51	58½	+7½
Lin .52	113	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
s 1	142	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
&Oil	351	9⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ¼
& Dist	97	14⅛	13½	14⅛	— ½

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Wn Pac 3¼s81	25	59	59	59	+ 1
WnUnCp 5¼s97	808	97	92½	92½	— 4½
WsUnT 8.45s96	15	105⅛	104⅛	105	+ 1¼
WnUsT 7.90s97	25	102	102	102	+ 2
WsUnTel 6½s89	25	88	86½	86½	— 1
WnUnTel 5½87	73	78½	78¼	78½	+ 1⅜
WnUn Tel 5s92	12	75	73¼	75	+ 2
WestgCre 8½s 00	30	105	105	105	— 3
WestgCre 7.40s	2	100	100	100	+ ½
WestgCre 7.20s	47	102⅝	101½	101½	
WestgEl 8¼s95	42	111	111	11	
WestgEl 5½s92	6	84¼	84¼	84¼	
Weyrhsr 8¼s76	5	104⅝	104⅞	104⅞	+ ½
Weyerh 7.65s94	42	104⅝	104½	104⅝	— ¼
Wheel S 3¾s75	68	88½	63½	88½	
Whirl 5¾s86	2	88½	88½	88½	+ 1½
Whirl 3½s80	5	77¼	77¼	77¼	+ ¼
WhiteCn 5½s92	88	98¾	95½	95½	— 2⅛
WhiInM1 5¼s93	122	71	69	70¼	+ 1¼
Whittkr 10s88	65	106	105⅝	106	+ ½
Whittkr 4½s87	48	57½	57	57	
Wickes 5½s94	748	88	76⅝	79	+ 3
Will Ros 5¼s89	21	106	105	105	— 1
WillRos 4½s92	125	102½	101	101	
WmsCo 5.65s9	117	114¼	112½	114	+ ½
Wlz Cen 4s2004	11	50⅝	48	48	— 2⅝
WisEP 2¾s76	10	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	+ ¼
Wis Tel 7¼2007	10	100¼	100⅝	100¾	+¾
WitcoCh 4½s93	59	72½	72	72½	+ 1
Woolwth 7⅝s96	25	101¾	101¾	101⅝	— ½
Womel 5¼s94	232	100	98	98	— 2
Xerox cv4s95	379	178	173¼	178	+ 3½
YngSh 18½2000	93	115	113¼	115	+ ¾
ZapataCr 4½s86	107	76½	74	74¾	— 1¼
Zapata 4¾s88B	41	74	74½	74½	— 2
Zapata 4¾s89C	47	76½	76½	76¼	— ¾
Zayre Co 8s94	19	101	99¼	99¼	— 1¾
Zayre cv5¾s94	267	94	92	92½	+ ½
Zurn Is 5¼s94	160	94½	93½	94½	+ 1

Foreign Bonds

Amster 5¼s73					
1 98	17-32	98	17-32	98	17-32 +1-32
Austl 5¼s82Jan	6	88	88	88	+ ¾
Austr 5½s92Jan	5	88	88	88	
Austr 5½s82 Jul	9	88½	86½	88½	— ½
Aus 5½s92Oc	8	88	88	88	
Austral 5½s0	9	89	89	89	
Austr 5¼s80n	13	89	89	89	
Austral 5½s83	2	85	85	85	
Canada 2¾s74	11	93⅝	93½	93⅝	+ ⅝
Chile 3s99	9	47½	46	46	— 1½
Cuba 4½s77f	20	25	25	25	+ 4½
Den 5½s72	3	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	
Euro C 5¼s82	3	85	85	85	
Finland 6s76	2	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	
Finland 6s79	3	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	+ ⅝
Germany 5s80	1	98	98	98	
IntRep 3s77	7	98	98	98	
Jamaic 6½s81	5	98	98	98	+ ¼
Jap Dev 6½s77	5	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	
VKrai 3s59xf	110	3¾	2⅞	3¾	+ 1½
Mexico 8½s87	7	105⅝	105¼	105¼	+ ⅜
Mexico 6½s78	4	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	
Mexico 6½s79	10	92	92	92	
Mexico 6½s79	5	91	91	91	
Norway 5¼s73	1	99½	99½	99½	
Philipp 6½s80	1	85	85	85	
Pol 4½s63xf	12	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
Pol 4s4½s68	7	27	25	25⅛	— 1⅞
Venezia 6½s80	6	101	101	101	+ 1¼
Wars 4½s58xf	8	26	26	26	+ 1

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account DM Basis		
1 8¼-62	104¼	104¼
8-66	100¼	100¼
Bergerlorne 8¼-78	92	93
.80	99¼	99¾
8¼-88	105	108
78	99¼	100¼
80	98½	98½
	95	100
	100¼	101¼
4-66	94¼	95½
86	94½	95½
8	99½	100½
59	103¼	104¼
ultra Corp. 5-60	102¼	103¼
ut. 8-80	102½	103½
	100	—
77	98¼	99¼
(Kingd 1 8 66	102¼	103¼
1 6¼-66	102	103
	100	100
8-86	103¼	104¼
8-86	103¼	104¼
6¼-67	98½	99½
6¼-67	98½	99½
7	97½	98½
	96½	97½
5	103½	104½
Ed 7-67	99½	100½
6¼-67	97¼	98¼
7¼-68	101½	102½
6¼-68	98¼	99¼
6	183¼	184¼

Tenneco 7¾-88	105	
Worldbank 6½-83	98¼	
Worldbank 6¾-87	98½	
*European Currency Units**		
S. Africa 8-86	104	105
Scesii 8-84	103½	104½
CECA 8-85	105¼	106¼
ENEL 7¾-85	102	104
Euroffins 7¾-81	103¾	104¾
Interfrigo 7½-86	103	104
*For trading in DM.		
French Francs		
Air Liquide 8¼-78	101½	102½
BASF 7½-87	98¼	99¼
Caisse N. Tele. 7½-84	99¼	100¼
EIB 7¾-81	99½	100½
Gervais Danone 5-87	99	101
Montreal 7½-87	95	96
New Zealand 7¼-87	96½	97½
Oslo 7¼-87	96	97
Petrol BP 5-88	97	98
Quebec 7½-87	97½	97½
Renault 7¼-87	96	97
Rhone-Poulenc 7½-87	96¼	99¼
Roussel UCLAF 7-79	98¼	99¼
Usine Kuhlmann 8-78	101	102
World Bank 7¼-87	96½	97½
Luxembourg Francs		
Asian Bank 6¾-87	98	99
EIB 7-87	99	100
Burmah 7-86	97	99
Cons. Eur. 7-87	96½	97½
Denmark 6¾-87	93¼	94¼
Gr. Met. HOL 6¾-87	92	94
Finland 7-87	96½	97½
ISE 8½-87	92	94
Oslo 6¾-87	95	96
Rred 8¾-87	92½	93½
Slater 7¼-87	96	97
Guilders		
R.P. 6-79	95¼	96¼
CNCL of Europe 6½-79	96	97
Escom 6¼-79	96	97
EIB 6-82	95	96
Holl Amec 6¼-79	95½	96½
Holl Inns 6½-79	96	97
KLM 6-79	95¼	96¼
Mees 6¾-79	94¼	95¼
New Zealand 6½-79	N.A.	N.A.
Philips 6-79	96½	98½
Reg. Dev. Fund 6¼-79	93½	94½
Slater Walker 6½-79	96	97
Sperry 6½-79	96¼	99¼
Teledyne 6¼-79	94½	95½
Vanommeren 6-79	96	97
Kredietlux Indices	Nov. 23	Dec. 7
U.A.	108.6	108.3
D.M.	107.4	108.8
ECU	107.7	107.0
F.F.	109.4	109.1
F. Lux.	100.0	103.4

(Basis Dec. 31, 1970: 100).

Deutsche Marks (Average Prices)	
Oil 7-67	101
n 6¼-67	99¼
6½-67	97½
7¾-67	105½
-86	100¾
ell 7¼-86	95½
7-67	99½
6¼-67	97
3	105¼
83	98
7 0¼-67	96¼
7	97½
	96½
7	98½
5	103½
Ed 7-67	99½
6¼-67	97¼
7¼-68	101½
6¼-68	98¼
6	183¼

Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 9.)

Europe as their major reason for optimism.

Meanwhile, there is a heavy calendar of new issues. Among the latest offerings are $30 million for Cie. des Bauxites de Guinée, expected with a coupon of 8 percent. The 18-year loan is guaranteed by the companies making up this mining consortium and reads like a who's who of the aluminum industry — Alcan Aluminium, Alcoa, Martin-Marietta, Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann, Vereinigte Aluminium-Werke and Montedison.

Trans Austria Gasline Finance Co. is raising $30 million in a 15-year loan that is expected to yield 7.65 percent on the basis of a semi-annual coupon. The loan is secured by SNAM of Italy and OMV of Austria, both state-controlled firms, who undertake to ship Russian natural gas to Italy through the pipeline and make transit payments and advance payments to enable TAG to service the debt. Only $20 million of the issue will reach the public as $10 million has already been privately placed (not in Japan).

Rafineria de Petroleos del Norta (Petronor) of Spain is seeking $15 million through a 15-year issue expected with a coupon of 7 3/4 percent. Gulf Oil and two leading Spanish banks are guaranteeing the issue.

The Danish Mortgage Bank is planning to raise $25 million through an 18-year loan with a coupon of 7 1/2 percent and South Africa is seeking $25 million in a 15-year loan with a 7 3/4 percent coupon.

Economics Laboratory is offering through a wholly-owned subsidiary $15 million in convertible bonds, expected with a coupon of 4 3/4 percent. The bonds will be convertible into common stock—traded over-the-counter in New York—at a price about 13 percent over the prevailing New York figure. Managers say the company (which makes specialty cleansing agents) has a big institutional following and the fact that a previous convertible is trading at about $1,650 for each $1,000 face-valued bond has made it many friends. However, one banker, obviously not involved in marketing the issue, remarked that the 40 to 50 price-earnings ratio on the stock makes him hesitant.

Still on offer are the $20 million, 8 1/4 percent issue for the Public Power Corp. of Greece; $15 million for Town & City, which will be priced to yield not less than 7 3/4 percent and $35 million for Brazil, which will be priced to yield around 8 1/2 percent.

Grand Metropolitan's $25 million, 15-year bonds were priced at 98 1/2 last week with a coupon of 7 1/2 percent. Gould's $25 million convertible carried a 5 percent coupon and a conversion premium of 11.9 percent.

A private placement has been arranged for ITT Sheraton through a 10-year issue of 20 million French francs at 7 1/2 percent. The bonds were priced at 99.

Reference last week to the yields on certain Eurobonds apparently sent a number of readers to their old math and then their new math books trying to figure how a bond with a 7 percent coupon and priced at a discount could possibly yield less than 7 percent. Here is how it works.

Interest payments in the United States, Britain and until recently regularly in the Eurobond market are made twice a year. On the Continent, and increasingly on Eurobonds, payments are made but once a year. Now all bankers are agreed that if interest of, say, $100 a year is paid in June and December as opposed to only in December, the investor who got $50 in June is a little ahead of the chap who had to wait for everything in December.

In addition, all bankers are agreed on how much of a difference the semi-annual versus annual payment is for each coupon — nine basis points at 6 percent, 12 basis points at 7 percent, 15 basis points at 6 percent.

Where the experts part company is in deciding whether the difference is added to or subtracted from the coupon to get the yield.

For example, an American banker would say a 7 percent bond priced at par yields 7 percent when the interest is paid twice a year. To him, investors would forfeit 12 basis points when interest is paid only once and the yield would drop to 6.88 percent.

On the other hand, a German banker would say that a 7 percent bond priced at par yields 7 percent when the interest is paid once a year. To him, getting the interest in two installments would be worth a premium of 12 basis points, putting the yield to 7.12 percent.

The yields cited in this space last week were reduced due to the fact that the bonds cited were paying interest but once a year.

* * *

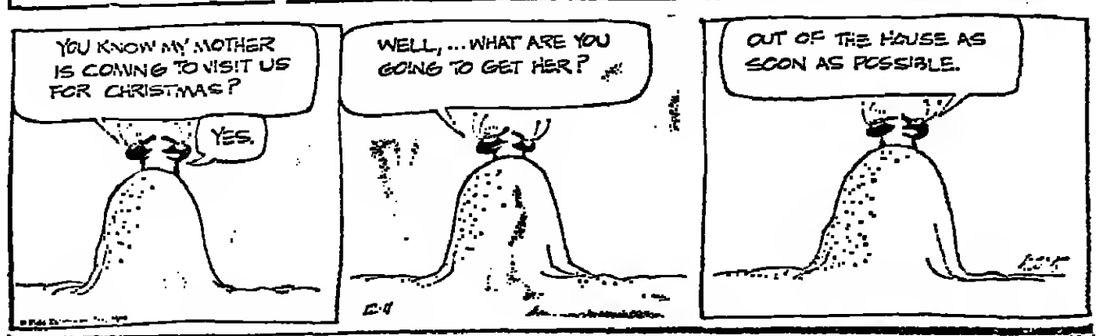
In the secondary market, transactions handled by Euroclear in the week ended Dec. 8 rose to $388.9 million from the previous week's total of $308.1 million. CEDEL reported transactions worth $215.58 million, compared with $234 million a week previous.

International Bonds

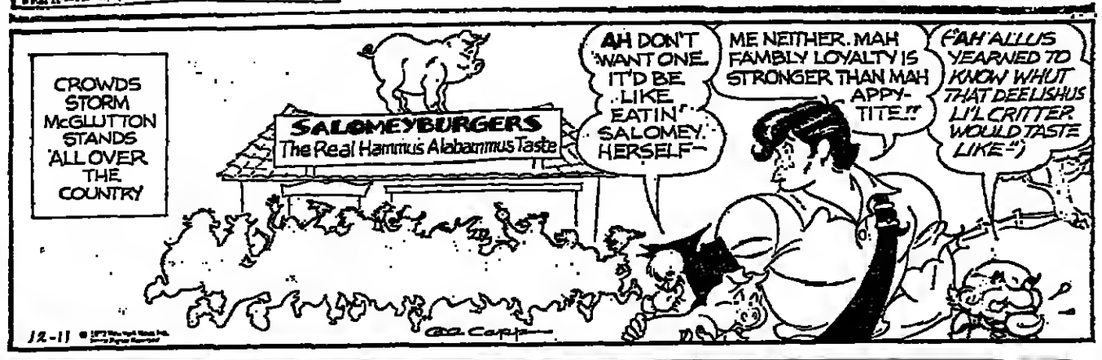
AllCityIns .12	2	7⅞	8¼		InvesGrnly Life	15	19½	20½	+ ¾
AmBkrInsFla .20	27	20¾	21¼	+ ½	InvHerHLI Ky	2	6¾	7¼	
A&krLifFla .20b	10	35¼	35¼	+ ½	Jeffsn NatLf .15e	20	40	40½	
AmFamilyLife s	31	17¾	17⅞		KansCityLife 2.20		133	133	—1
AmFidelLife .08r	34	49	50	+ ¼	Kemper Co .60	39	45¾	45¾	— ¼
AmFdrsLife .06r	1	18¼	19½		KyCentLfo .16	207	9⅞	9¾	— ¼
Am Guaranty Fin	9	6¼	6⅜		LamarWlfeCp .80	22	39½	42	
AmHeritgLf .25	103	30⅞	31½	+1	LubrtyNatLf .36	143	48¼	48¾	— ⅝
AmIncomeLife s	23	17¾	18½	+ ½	Life Ins Ga .58	9	40⅛	41	
AminlGrp .26	37	86⅝	87½		LifeInv Inc	64	29½	30	— ¼
Amint Reinsur	74	73	74		Life Penn Fin	24	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅛
AminlGrp pf 2		250	263	—1	Lifesurance Cp	7	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
AminvLife s	9	4¾	5¼		LincInsLf .40a	230	11⅝	12½	
AmNatlFin .38	44	10⅝	11	+ ⅛	La Sou Life	10	7⅞	8¼	+ ¼
AmPioneer Cp	4	5⅛	5½	— ½	LoyalAm Lifeins	z12	6⅞	7⅛	
AmReinsNY 1.84	54	56⅝	57½	+ ½	ManchLfeCas s	37	10¾	11½	— ½
Am Reserve .20	56	42½	43¾	+ ¼	Manhatt Life .32e	12	8	8½	— ⅛
AmStatesLi .05e	5	18¼	19	— ½	MassGen Life	26	9	9⅞	+ ⅛
AmUndrwr .20c	7	23	23½	—¼	MercuryGen .24		49⅞	50⅛	
AssocMadis .05r	37	11½	11½		MidwNat Ohio		11¾	12½	
BMA Corp .41	20	32	32½		MidwtUnLfe .47a	4	20¾	21¼	
BnkrsSecLf .20	5	19¼	20½		ModrnAmLf .10e	3	4⅞	4⅞	
BeneficNat Cp	13	5½	5⅞		ModrnSecL .100		2⅞	3	
BenefStdA .40	19	10⅝	11½	— ⅜	MonrchCap .64b	141	19	19⅝	— ⅛
BenefStdB .40	8	10⅝	11¼	— ½	MonumnlCp .52	1	65¼	66	
CalWrSts .44	30	18½	19¼		MotlCAmIns .14	5	13⅝	13⅞	
CoroCasual .100		3¾	3¾		MutSavLife .20b	4	11½	12	+ ⅛
Continental .100	59	81¼	81½	+ ¼	NN Corp .80	18	36	36¾	
CrossNat Life	5	13¾	14¼	+ ¼	NalLife Fla	52	2⅞	3¼	
ChesapkeLi A		7½	8½		NatOldLins .20	z37	10½	10¾	— ¼
ChesapkeLf B	7	7⅞	7⅞		NalReserve Life	18	12¾	13½	— ⅝
Chubb Corp 1.12	32	65	63½		NalSecurityIns s	25	11⅝	11¾	— ½
CoastStaCp .25e	24	7⅞	8¼		NalWestn Lf	70	8⅞	9⅛	— ¼
College Univ	13	22⅛	22¾	— ½	NationwdA .20e	366	19⅛	19½	— ⅛
ColonLi&Ac .32	16	74	79	—6	NationwideLf .50	2	26¼	27¼	+ ¼
Columbia Natl	1	8½	8½		North Cent	240	7⅞	8½	
Combine Ins .40a	522	19⅞	20¼	— ⅜	Northstmins .72		25	26	
ConnGenIns .88	151	82½	82⅝	— ⅜	NorNatLfe .12e		2¾	3⅛	
ConsumInl Corp	1	7¼	7½		NrwstNalLfe .38	7	25⅛	25⅞	— ⅛
ConlAmLfe 1.12	18	25⅝	25⅞		OhioCasualty .93	33	59½	59⅝	— ½
CottonStateLi s	23	10¼	10¼		OldLineLife .30b	27	53½	60½	+ ½
Criterion Ins .20	1	89	91		Old Rep Inl .56	8	50¼	51	
Criterion Ins un		121	124		PacSid Life	18	9¼	9	
CriterionIns wt	250	31½	32½		Pasquaney Bay	1	7½	8½	
CrownLfeIns .76		60	62		Peerless Ins .40		12½	12⅞	
CrumForst 1.12	197	37⅝	37¾	— ⅛	Penimar Lfe .28e	2	18⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
CrumFor pf2.40	271	110	122		Penn Life	1497	9	9¼	+ ¼
DurhamLife .60a	1	33	34		Penn Life wt	19	2⅜	2½	
ERC Corp .52	5	54½	55¼		Peopls Prot S	10	7	7⅜	
Educaf Exec .18	126	34½	35½		PhilaLife .40b	100	8	22½	
EldoradoGen s	81	8	8⅝	+ ¼	PiedmtAtlan .14	20	12⅝	13¼	+ ⅛
EmpFirMar .10e	122	18¼	18¾	— ⅛	Preferred Risk	27	41	42½	
Empire Gen	28	5⅝	6		Pres Life		6½	7½	
EmployrsCas .40	245	40¾	40¾		ProtectiveLife .42	24	20	20½	
EquitLifeIns .10a	34	23½	24	— ½	ProvLife NO .23b	18	11⅝	12	— ⅛
EquiLife Wash .34	4	20	20¾		ProvidLifeAcc 1	9	121	125	+3
Excelsior NY .52	2	17½	18½		Reliable Life	28	23¾	24¼	— ½
Family Life	55	18⅝	18⅞	+⅛	RepNatLfe .21	93	15¾	16⅞	— ¼
Farm&Hom .30	2	7¼	8		Safeco .80	31	62¼	62¾	
FarmNewWL .12	21	64	67	+ ¼	StPaulCos 1.28

PEANUTS

B.C.

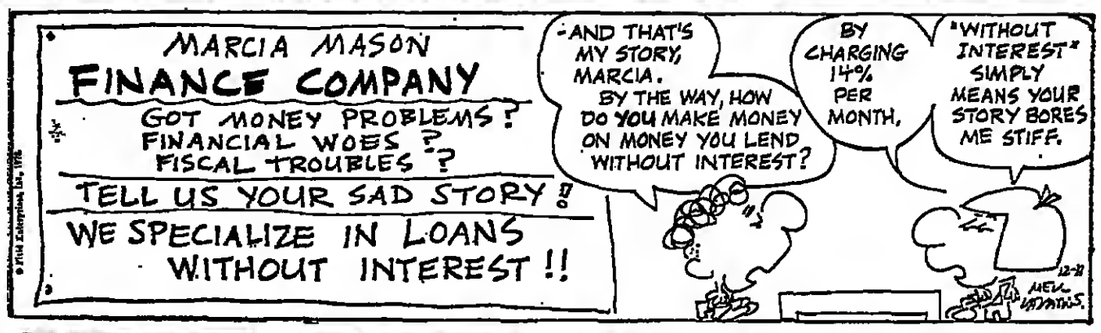


LI'L ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY

MISS PEACH



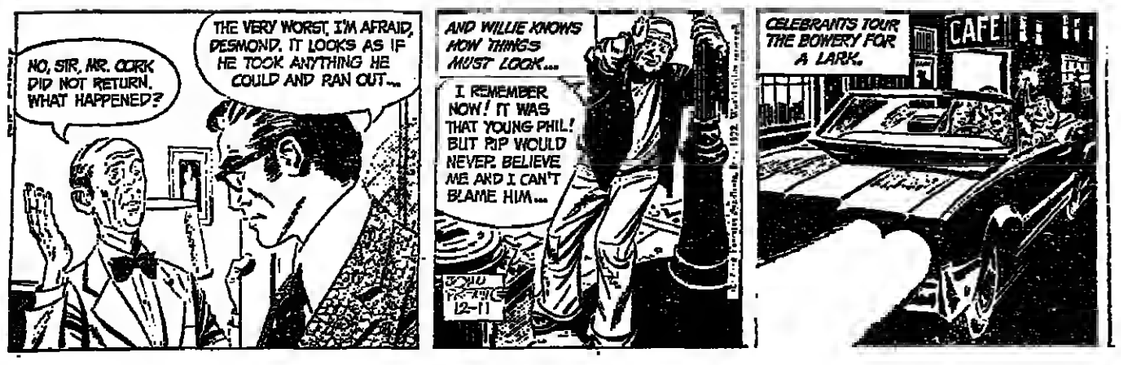
BUZ SAWYER

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN M.D.

POGO

RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The traditional method of responding to two clubs as a strong artificial opening bid is to make a natural bid in a long suit if the hand is worth a positive response. A second plan, more popular in Europe than in the United States, is to bid a suit in which an ace is held. The modern idea, favored by many young experts, is to show controls, counting a king as a half and an ace as one.

This accounts for North's response of two hearts on the diagramed deal. He showed an ace or two kings, and it was easy for South to judge that his partner held the spade ace and that the club king was missing.

The next three bids in the minor suits were natural, and North then cue-bid his spade ace. As diamonds had been established as the trump suit, the jump to six clubs showed a singleton and suggested a grand slam. As North could contribute no additional values in the major suits, he signed off in six diamonds.

After a spade lead South played low from dummy and captured East's jack with the king. Next he cashed the club ace, entered dummy with a diamond lead to the jack, and led the club queen. East covered with the king—it would have been a mistake to play low—and South ruffed.

Three more trump leads left this position:

NORTH
♠ A7
♡ 8
◇ —
♣ J76,

WEST
♠ —
♡ Q1092
◇ —
♣ 109

EAST
♠ Q53
♡ J76
◇ —
♣ —

SOUTH
♠ 109
♡ AK5
◇ 7
♣ —

The last trump was led, and West was able to throw a heart, the dummy a club and East a spade. Now a spade lead to the ace embarrassed West, who had to part with a heart to keep his club guard. The lead of the club jack was similarly irritating to East. He had to give up a heart in his turn to keep the master spade, and South's heart five made the last trick.

NORTH
♠ A76
♡ 843
◇ J6
♣ QJ762

WEST
♠ 84
♡ Q1092
◇ 943
♣ 10954

EAST
♠ QJ532
♡ J76
◇ 108
♣ K83

SOUTH (D)
♠ K109
♡ AK5
◇ AKQ752
♣ A

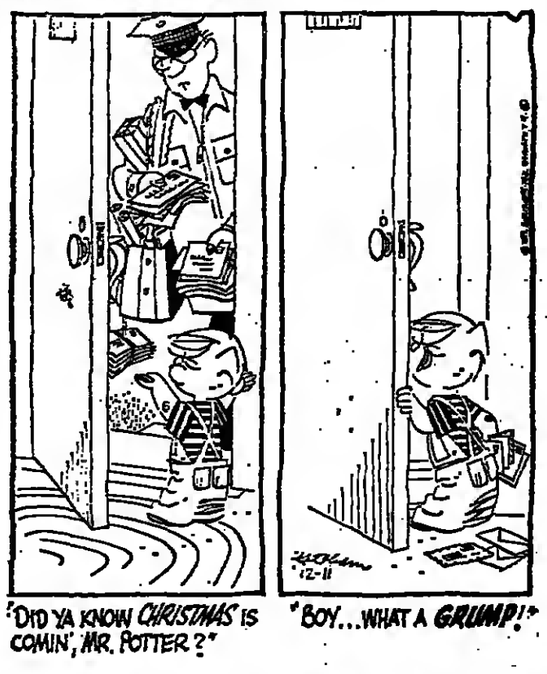
Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
2♣	Pass	2♡	Pass
3◇	Pass	4♣	Pass
4◇	Pass	4♠	Pass
6♣	Pass	6◇	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade eight.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

By Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LAURR

MAIDT

NESING

THUBOG

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here "○○○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: HAZEL GLORY COUSIN AFRAID

Answers: *What the general said when they ran out of money to fight the war*—CHARGE!

BOOKS

POWER AND INNOCENCE

A Search for the Sources of Violence

By Rollo May. W.W. Norton & Co. 283 pp. $7.95.

Reviewed by Paul A. Robinson

IN this, his ninth book, his first since the highly popular "Love and Will," Rollo May has written an apology for power and a critique of innocence. By power he means primarily psychological power: the ability to assert oneself, to exercise influence, even to enlarge one's authority at the expense of others. By innocence he understands a failure to acknowledge the reality of power. Just as the reasonable assertion of power leads to self-fulfillment, so the indulgence of innocence leads to victimization or, paradoxically, to violence. In the case of Melville's Billy Budd—a central symbol for May—innocence encompasses both of these fates: Billy's childlike unwillingness to recognize the presence of evil in the world results in an outburst of murderous violence and eventually in his own death.

May illustrates his thesis with cases drawn from his psychiatric practice. There is, for example, Mercedes, a young black woman, sexually exploited by her parents, whose rage at her own impotence is directed inward, in classic Freudian fashion, to destroy the children she bears. Before coming for psychiatric treatment she had suffered eight miscarriages or abortions. When May succeeded in eliciting an aggressive reaction against her parents (whom she imagined opposing her pregnancy because it would withdraw her from circulation), she managed finally to carry a child to term. Most persons seeking psychiatric help, May contends, resemble Mercedes: They exhibit not too much but rather too little hostility.

May's therapeutic accomplishments would seem to justify his emphasis on the role of power in psychic development. Behind him stands the authority of Alfred Adler, Harry Stack Sullivan and a generation of ego psychologists, including Erik Erikson. All of these theorists have disputed Freud's contention that human psychology can be reduced to a struggle between love and hate. Instead they have stressed the need for mastery, the effort to cope with the environment and to make something of oneself.

May is not satisfied to remain a psychotherapist. He aspires to be a social critic as well, and much of this book, accordingly, is devoted to the role of power and violence in recent American history. When applied to domestic politics, his psychological categories often yield persuasive results. He argues, for instance, that the violence committed by blacks in the last decade was the inevitable and, to a degree, legitimate response to their impotence in American society. Hardly an original observation, one might counter, but nonetheless a valid one. He also launches a telling critique of countercultural innocents such as Charles Reich, whose inability to deal with the realities of power leads them to conclude that there are no enemies. There are indeed enemies, insists May, and they are not about to roll over and play dead simply because of the emergence of Consciousness III.

When he turns to foreign affairs, May's dialectic of power and innocence becomes somewhat confused. An exact construing of his psychological model seems to render a foreign policy distressingly similar to Richard Nixon's: failure to exercise national power invites aggression and, in the long run, increased violence. According to this reasoning, surrender to the Communists in Vietnam would only whet their appetite, heighten our own sense of frustration and lead eventually to World War III. Much as May fancies himself a political realist, he nevertheless avoids such a formulation. Instead he argues that American aggression in Southeast Asia reflects our false sense of innocence. Because Americans can't accept the fact of their own power, because they think of power only in negative terms, they are all the more prone to its ruthless and immoral exercise. The Vietnamese are merely the latest victims of this fatal innocence: the American Indians were the first.

The psychodynamics of May's argument remain obscure and, to me, unconvincing. Is it not equally plausible that American aggression reflects not the neglect but precisely the cultivation of power in the American character?

"Power and Innocence" is written in the tradition of popular psychology. It makes no pretense to theoretical or empirical rigor, and it draws on an eclectic variety of sources, including the movies, popular literature, mythology, individual case histories and a handful of technical studies in sociology and psychology. Facile distinctions abound. His natural manner is discursive, not systematic.

The book is also marred by its bloated philosophical language. We are not much enlightened when we read that the five *phases of power* are "*ontological* ones—that is, they are part of the human being as human." Most teachers and students will also be surprised to learn that a good lecture is one that communicates "being" from one person to another. Such ponderousness might be tolerated in a Tillich or a Sartre, but in these relatively humble surroundings it seems merely gratuitous.

Rollo May is obviously a man of good will, and at the same time a man anxious to avoid sentimentality and wishful thinking. There are many things to admire in his book, not least among them his defense of reasoned discourse. Ultimately, however, it leaves one disappointed. It has not mustered the intellectual discipline necessary for his ambitious subject.

Paul A. Robinson is author of "The Freudian Left" and teaches history at Stanford.

CROSSWORD

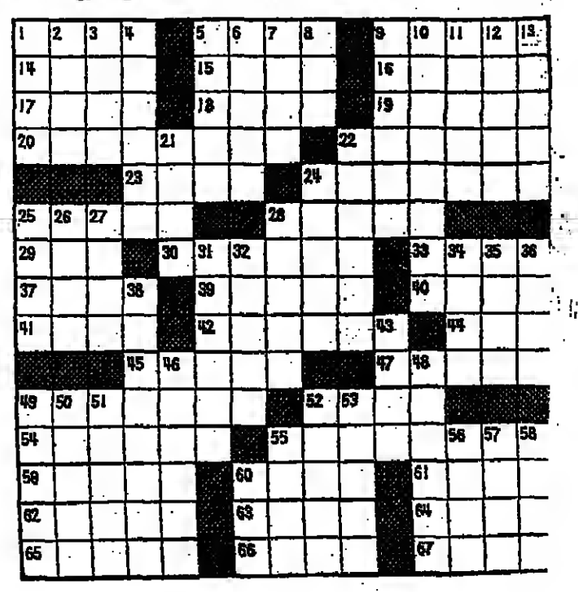
By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Give the Bronx cheer
5 Initials in old Rome
9 Take —— at
14 Pelvic bones
15 Waters: Fr.
16 Leningrad ordeal of '40s
17 Walk heavily
18 Spanish aunts
19 Tangle
20 Fay Wray's friend
22 Young bird
23 Austrian town
24 James Joyce title
25 Sonata part
28 "—— to bed"
29 Tool
30 Easy job
33 Okinawa city
37 Interpret
39 About
40 Waxed
41 War or pollution prefix
42 "A face that —— clock"
44 Gas: Prefix
45 Slangy negatives
47 Ravine
49 Wildlife habitats
52 Celebrity
54 Worn
55 Popular game
59 Pacific island group
60 St. Andrews game
61 —— ben Adhem
62 English river
63 Heraldic band
64 Outlay
65 Barely burn
66 Gynt
67 City gifts for visitors

DOWN

1 Venture
2 "—— want for Christmas is . . ."
3 Utah park
4 Went crookedly
5 Attack
6 Hurts
7 Swamp
8 Prescriptions: Abbr.
9 Tests
10 Monotonous
11 Ducks
12 Harmonize
13 Encircles
21 Small hill
22 Church officers
24 Open in a way
25 —— avis
26 Farm animals
27 Orderly
28 Prefixes for large birds
31 Grated
32 Colorado park
34 Asian sea
35 Command to a dog
36 Askew
38 Ringing sound
43 Eager
46 Chemical salt
48 Do a final touring chore
49 Banters
50 Arrow poison: Var.
51 Substantive
52 City of France
53 Deduce
55 Study over
56 Reed
57 Snoopy
58 Fortitude
60 Party initials



Clinch Division Title

Packers Rip Vikings, 23-7

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (UPI).—MacArthur Lane and John Brockington combined for 213 yards rushing in bitter cold at Bloomington, Minn., and the Green Bay Packers capitalized on four second-half Minnesota mistakes today to defeat the Vikings, 23-7, and clinch the National Conference Central Division championship.

The Packers, whose won-lost record is 9-4, will meet Eastern Division champion Washington Dec. 24 in a National Football Conference division playoff game in Washington.

Lane gained 50 yards in the third quarter, while Green Bay rookie Willie Buchanon intercepted two Fran Tarkenton passes to rally the Packers from a 7-0 first-half deficit into a 17-7 lead.

Following the second-half kickoff, Lane ran 37 yards to the Minnesota 38 to set up a 36-yard Chester Marcol field goal, one of three he kicked in the game.

Two plays later, Vikings' running back Bill Brown fumbled a pass from Tarkenton at the Minnesota 48 as he was hit by Fred Carr, who picked up the ball and returned it to the Minnesota 28.

Brockington then went to work, slamming for 16 yards. Quarterback Scott Hunter scored the touchdown on a 1-yard plunge.

Patriots 17, Saints 10

At New Orleans, Jim Plunkett threw two touchdown passes to Reggie Rucker in a span of 47 seconds during the second period to spark New England to a 17-10 victory over New Orleans. Plunkett's 31-yard pass to Rucker with 2:12 left in the half climaxed an 88-yard drive. Less than a minute later, he connected with Rucker again after tackle Rick Cash had recovered an Archie Manning fumble at the Saint 25.

Broncos 38, Chargers 13

Charley Johnson threw two touchdown passes to Haven Moses and Denver scored a 38-13 home victory over San Diego. The Broncos also scored on a 1-yard run by Floyd Little, a 4-yard run by Joe Dawkins, a 65-yard punt return by Charles Greer, and a 12-yard third-quarter field goal by Jim Turner, who also kicked all 5 extra points.

Dolphins 23, Giants 13

Miami used Paul Warfield's pass catching, an opportunistic defense and three field goals by Garo Yepremian to score a 23-13 road triumph over New York and move ona victory short of the first perfect regular season in the NFL in 30 years.

The victory on the moddy Yankee Stadium turf boosted Miami's won-lost record to 13-0 for the season and enabled them to become the fifth NFL team to post 13 victories in a regular season. The Dolphins face Baltimore next week in their last regular-season game.

The Giants lost four fumbles, had two passes intercepted and tried a faks field goal which went awry. The Giants also had an extra point blocked.

Bob Griese was activated for the game but Earl Morrall directed the Dolphins. Morrall has led the team to eight straight victories since Griese was injured in the fifth game.

The most dazzling Miami play was a 34-yard touchdown pass from Morrall to Warfield with 3 minutes left in the second period. Warfield leaped into the air on the 2-yard line to catch the pass and then slid across the goal line in the mud for the touchdown that put the Dolphins ahead, 17-6.

Bears 21, Eagles 12

At Philadelphia, scrambling quarterback Bobby Douglass ran for two touchdowns and set up a third score with his only pass completion of the game to guide Chicago to a 21-12 triumph over Philadelphia. Douglass fired a 44-yard strike to tight end Earl Thomas on the 1-yard line midway through the third quarter to put the Bears in position for a touchdown plunge by Roger Lawson.

Lions 21, Bills 21

Quarterback Greg Landry connected with Ron Jessie on a 37-yard scoring pass for Detroit in the final period and salvaged a 21-21 tie with Buffalo.

The Lions had needed a victory to stay in the race for the National Conference's Central Division title.

Rams' Playoff Chances Ended by Loss to Cards

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (UPI).—Jim Hart, starting only his second game of the season at quarterback, passed for 201 yards, including a 40-yard fourth-quarter scoring toss to Walker Gillette, as the St. Louis Cardinals upset Los Angeles today, 34-14, and knocked the Rams out of contention for a National Football League playoff berth.

Early half of Hart's passing yardage came in a second quarter drive to Bobby Moore, which totaled 98 yards. Moore was stopped 1 yard from the goal line by Donny Anderson scored the touchdown. The play, the longest scrimmage without scoring a touchdown in the history of the NFL, was set up by a goal-line stand by the St. Louis defense.

The Rams had a first down on the St. Louis 3-yard line but were unable to score. St. Louis took over on its own 1-yard line and on the first play Hart passed to Gillette from deep in his own end zone.

Cowboys 34, Redskins 24

DALLAS, Dec. 10 (NYT).—The Dallas Cowboys ran up a 28-3 lead on the Washington Redskins yesterday and hung on to win, 34-24, before a crowd of 65,136 at Texas Stadium. The result qualified Dallas for the National Football League's playoffs for the seventh straight year since the Super Bowl competition began back in 1966.

The Redskins, playing without their star runner, Larry Brown, who rested a bruised knee, saw their nine-game winning streak end.

The stakes for them in this game were next to nothing since they had clinched a playoff berth last Sunday as the winner of the Eastern Division of the National Conference.

The Cowboys qualified as the National Conference wild-card team, the team finishing second in its division with the best win percentage. Dallas halfback Calvin Hill scored twice in the first 10 minutes, the first touchdown coming on a 10-yard run behind a block by wide receiver Lance Alworth on linebacker Jack Pardee.

Morton to Hill

The second touchdown came on a pass from Craig Morton to Hill, who was open in the Redskins' secondary. The play was good for 46 yards. Morton made a brilliant effort to get the pass off.

The Cowboys scored a third touchdown at the start of the second period when Walt Garrison, the Dallas fullback, went straight up the middle for 25 yards into the end zone.

The Redskins came back with a 70-yard drive culminated in a touchdown pass by Curt Knight. It made the score 21-3. The drive was featured by the debut of Mul-Key, a rookie running back discovered at the Redskin off-the-street training camp last spring. Mul-Key had no college experience.

12-Yard Run

The Cowboys scored a fourth time when Morton, the maligned quarterback who was having a great day, ran 12 yards for a touchdown.

Washington scored a third-period touchdown on a 10-yard pass from Bill Kilmer to Charlie Taylor. Hill passed 1,000 yards rushing for the season on a drive culminated by a 36-yard field goal by Toni Fritsch, a Viennese soccer-style kicker. Hill had broken the Cowboys' single-season rushing record earlier in the game, a standard set by Don Perkins in 1962.

Behind, 31-10, in the final period, the Redskins scored on a touchdown pass to wide receiver Roy Jefferson, and a 6-yard scoring aerial to Taylor which was set up by a 34-yard burst up the middle by Mul-Key, but that was all they were to get.

Browns 27, Bengals 24

CINCINNATI, Dec. 10 (NYT).—With less than a minute to play, it seemed that the Bengals might be on their way to a come-from-behind victory over the Cleveland Browns. But though Cincinnati held possession on Cleveland's 7-yard line on first down, its attack floundered. An interception stopped the drive and gave a 27-24 victory to Cleveland.

The triumph eliminated Cincinnati from contention as a wild-card candidate in the American Conference and kept Cleveland in the running along with the New York Jets for the open playoff spot.

Billy Andrews, a Cleveland linebacker, nailed down the triumph. Stationed at the goal line, he reached up for the interception with only 26 seconds left to play. Virgil Carter, harassed by the defending browns, made the toss that was intended for Chip Myers.

North Carolina Edges Florida, 3d-String Back Gets 3 Scores

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (UPI).—North Carolina's third-string tailback Sammy Johnson scored three touchdowns as the 14th-ranked Tar Heels defeated Florida, 28-24, in a college football game yesterday.

Johnson's last touchdown came on a 6-yard run with 1:41 left to play, enabling North Carolina to finish the regular season with a loss to Ohio State and 10 victories in 11 contests. Florida wound up with a 5-5-1 won-lost-tied mark.

Johnson, a 215-pound junior, also scored on a pair of 5-yard runs and North Carolina quarterback Nick Vidnovic hit flanker Jimmy Jerome with a 14-yard scoring pass. David Bowden passed for two Florida touchdowns. Nat Moore tallied on a 1-yard run and John Williams booted a 36-yard field goal for the Gators.

North Carolina meets Texas Tech in the Sun Bowl at El Paso, Texas, on Dec. 30.

A Bulls Take Division Lead From Bucks

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (UPI).—Chicago Bulls took over first place in the National Basketball Association's Midwest Division as Bob Heard scored 29 points and hit in a 105-94 home victory over the Buffalo Braves.

The victory, coupled with Milwaukee's loss to Detroit, gave the Bulls a one-half game lead over the Bucks.

The sixth victory in the Bulls' last 8 games for the Bulls, who played without their two top scorers, Norm van Lier and Jerry Sloan. Van Lier was ill with the flu and Sloan was out with a leg injury.

Pistons 107, Bucks 103

Detroit frittered away an 18-point second quarter lead to trail, 75-74, in the third quarter, but came back for a 107-103 road victory over Milwaukee. Bob Lanier, who scored 22 points for the Pistons, got a key basket with 37 seconds left. The Bucks' Bob Dandridge led their third-quarter comeback with 17 points in the period. He had 27 for the game.

Bullets 130, Kings 112

At Baltimore, Mike Riordan tied his career high of 30 points and Wes Unseld hauled in a season high of 25 rebounds as Baltimore gained a first-place Central Division tie with Atlanta by beating Kansas City-Omaha, 130-112. The Bullets held NBA leading scorer Nate Archibald to 2 points in the first half.

Celtics 123, Cavaliers 88

John Havlicek scored 23 points as Boston rolled past Cleveland, 123-88, at Boston. Havlicek reached a career total of 17,772 points, passing former Celtic Bailey Howell as the ninth-highest scorer in NBA history. Lenny Wilkens of Cleveland became the fourth man in NBA history to record 8,000 assists.

Knicks 129, 76ers 109

At New York, Walt Frazier and Bill Bradley each scored 25 points as New York defeated Philadelphia, 129-109.

Suns 116, Trail Blazers 97

Phoenix coasted to the 116-97 home victory over Portland, the Trail Blazers' seventh loss in a row.

More Sports On Page 11

NBA Results

Saturday's Games

[illegible]

Friday's Games

[illegible]

NBA Results

Friday's Games

Buffalo 91, New York 89 (Garrett 31, E. Smith, R. Smith 18; Frazier 26, DeBusschere 20).
Detroit 112, Kansas City-Omaha 100 (Lanier 37, Sing 27; Archibald 32, Van Arsdale 28).
Boston 88, Cleveland 87 (Cowens 25, White 22; Carr 20; Wilkens 18).
Chicago 118, Philadelphia 102 (Love 35, Walker 17; Carter 31, Block 19).
Milwaukee 124, Golden State 91 (Jabbar 19, Dandridge Robertson 17; Barry 26, Thurmond 13).
Atlanta 124, Baltimore 115 (Maravich 37, Hudson 34, Riordan 27, Chenier 24).
Houston 114, Portland 108 (Walker 24, Morin 19; Petrie 34, Wicks 29).
Los Angeles 119, Seattle 106 (Hairston 28, Goodrich, West 22; Haywood 26, Snyder, Winfield 14).

Saturday's Games

New York 120, Philadelphia 109 (Bradley, Frazier 29, Monroe 20; Block, Trapp 21, Carter, Loughery 17).
Chicago 105, Buffalo 94 (Heard 29, Weiss, King, Love 15; E. Smith 29, McAdoo 14).
Boston 122, Cleveland 88 (Havlicek 23, Cowens, Nelson 18; Carr 27, Clemens, Warner 10).
Baltimore 120, KC-Omaha 112 (Riordan 30, Chenier 14; Archibald 29, Williams 22).
Phoenix 116, Portland 97 (Walk 26, Hawkins, Layton 10; C. Davis 30, Neal 17).
Detroit 107, Milwaukee 103 (Lanier 32, King, Lanier, Norwood 19; Jabbar 31, Dandridge 22).

Associated Press.

AIRBORNE—Reinhard Tritscher of Austria negotiates one of the "jumps" on the course en route to downhill skiing victory at Val d'Isère, France, in a World Cup race yesterday.

Tulsa Upsets Kansas State

Two 42-Point Performances Aid Victories by College Fives

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (UPI).—Two college basketball players turned in 42-point performances last night and one of them helped upset a team in the top 20.

Willie Biles of Tulsa got his 42 against Kansas State and sparked an 89-79 upset of the 16th-ranked team in the nation. A 19-year-old freshman, James (Tha Fly) Williams, led Austin Peay to a 107-80 victory over Pan American College with the other 42-point performance.

The 6-foot-5 Williams, in his third college game, hit on 17 of 40 field-goal attempts and 8 of 9 foul shots at Clarksville, Tenn. Austin Peay is expected to become a power in the Ohio Valley Conference. The 205-pound Williams graduated from James Madison High School in Brooklyn, N.Y.

Two better-known high scorers, Dwight Lamar of 10th-ranked Southwestern Louisiana and Tom McMillen of third-ranked Maryland, scored 35 and 32 points, respectively.

Lamar led the Ragin' Cajuns to a 98-84 victory over Marshall in the final of the Bayou Classic. McMillen paced the Terrapin over Canisius, 107-80, in a non-tournament game.

California beat West Virginia, 63-51, in the final of the Mountaineer Classic; Vanderbilt topped Western Kentucky, 103-86, to take the Vanderbilt Classic and Duquesne downed Jacksonville, 82-73, in the final of the Steel Bowl.

"I'm glad to be out of this one," said coach Al McGuire after his fifth-ranked Marquette Warriors survived a late rally by 11th-ranked Memphis State to triumph, 72-69. It was Marquette's 75th straight victory at the Milwaukee Arena.

A lay-up by Jessee Leonard at the buzzer gave St. Louis a 60-58 victory over Notre Dame. Two key baskets by sophomores John Laskowski and John Kamstra gave Indiana a 64-58 triumph over Kentucky, the second straight loss for the eighth-ranked Wildcats.

NFL Schedule

Saturday's Results

Cleveland 27, Cincinnati 24.
Dallas 34, Washington 24.

Sunday's Games

Green Bay 23, Minnesota 7.
New England 17, New Orleans 10.
Denver 38, San Diego 13.
St. Louis 34, Los Angeles 14.
Miami 23, N.Y. Giants 13.
Detroit 21, Buffalo 21.
Chicago 21, Philadelphia 12.
Atlanta at San Francisco.
Baltimore at Kansas City.
Pittsburgh at Houston.

Monday Night's Game

N.Y. Jets at Oakland.

Kuhn Denies He Violated An Agreement

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (NYT).—Baseball commissioner Bowie Kuhn denied that he had breached an understanding between players and club owners when he disclosed the owners' proposals in Hawaii last week.

Kuhn was responding on Friday to a charge by Marvin Miller, executive director of the Players Association, that the commissioner violated an understanding between the two sides that neither would publicly discuss proposals for a new basic agreement.

"I have been assured," Kuhn said in a statement, "by Joe Cronin, president of the American League; Chub Feeney, president of the National League, and John Gaherin, the club's negotiator, that there was no such agreement or understanding."

In addition, Kuhn said: "Mr. Miller expressed himself yesterday [Thursday] as anxious to resume negotiations, and I urge the association and the clubs to meet promptly and to continue in a determined effort to conclude an agreement at the earliest possible time."

Pasarell Defeats Gonzales for Title In Tennis in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP).—Top-seeded Charles Pasarell of Santurce, Puerto Rico, beat Pancho Gonzales of Los Angeles, 4-6, 6-2, 6-2, and won the men's singles title today in the $75,000 Clean Air tennis tournament.

Top-seeded Virginia Wade of England took the women's championship, beating Rosemary Casals of San Francisco, 6-3, 6-3.

Pasarell, in earning the $10,000 top prize, the biggest of his career, lost the first set on a service break in the second game, then took charge in the second set when the 44-year-old Gonzales couldn't keep up the pace.

Gonzales beat Frew McMillan, 6-2, 4-6, 7-6, in the semifinals and Pasarell ousted Ove Bengtson of Sweden, 6-1, 4-6, 6-3.

Mrs. Court Triumphs

PERTH, Australia, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—Margaret Court of Australia crushed her countrywoman Evonne Goolagong, 6-3, 6-2, in the women's final of the West Australian tennis championships. In an all-French men's final, Patrick Proisy beat Wanaro N'Godrella, 7-6, 6-4, 6-3.

College Football Scores

Saturday's Results

North Carolina 28, Florida 24.
Boardwalk Bowl (Atlantic City, N.J.)
Mass. 35, UC (Davis) 14.
NAIA Division 1 championship

At Commerce, Texas

East Texas St. 21, Carson-Newman 18.
Pioneer Bowl (Wichita Falls, Kan.)
Tennessee St. 29, Drake 7.
Grantland Rice Bowl (Baton Rouge, La.)
Louisiana Tech 35, Tenn. Tech 0.
Cowboy Bowl (Lawton, Okla.)
Harding 30, Langston 27.
Ohio Shrine Bowl (Columbus, Ohio)
East 20, West 7.
Camellia Bowl (Sacramento, Calif.)
North Dakota 38, Cal Poly (SLO) 21.

Men's World Cup Ski Downhill

Austria's Tritscher Triumphs

By Bernard Kirsch

VAL D'ISERE, France, Dec. 10 (IHT).—On a day of medical wonders, an Austrian who has one leg which is longer than the other won the World Cup downhill here today while an American who was supposed to be in a hospital finished in the top 10.

"Hey, you're supposed to play it cool on that knee," a member of the U.S. skiing staff said to Eric Poulsen, who finished ninth in the Critérium de la Premiere Neige downhill. Poulsen tore ligaments in his right knee and broke a wrist during training in February at Sapporo, Japan, a week before the Winter Olympics. Doctors told him it would take about a year for the ligaments to heal.

Reinhard Tritscher, 26, seemed on his way to the top of the ski world in 1969. Two years earlier, the versatile skier had defeated Jean-Claude Killy in a slalom. But in a slalom at Mont-Saint-Anne, Quebec, Tritscher went sprawling. Doctors operated twice and a year later, when the cast was removed, his right leg was an inch shorter than his left, and now he skis with padding in his right shoe.

Tritscher started his comeback last year. He had a second in a giant slalom and a total of 27 points in World Cup competition, but he did not score in a downhill, the fastest and most dangerous of the three skiing disciplines. His victory today tied him for first in this season's World Cup standings with Italian Piero Gros, who won the giant slalom here Friday.

45th Starter

The Austrian finished today's 3,298 meters (a little more than two miles) in 2 minutes 11.89 seconds. He had the disadvantage of being the 45th man to start, but kept a steady line, handling the four "big" jumps, one of which sends a skier flying about 40 feet, with precision. Second in 2:12.03 was his teammate David Zwilling, and third was Italian Marcello Varallo, who has had several leg injuries during the past two years and last season was seen skiing while wearing a cast on his leg.

The Americans placed two skiers in the top 10 as Bob Cochran, 21, from Richmond, Vt., came in sixth to tie downhill gold medalist Bernhard Russi of Switzerland. Cochran said he made one mistake in the race, "that I flew too far on one jump," but he landed safely and may be on his way to becoming one of skiing's all-around men, of which there are so few.

Dave Currier and Mike Lafferty, America's top two downhillers, finished 15th and 47th, respectively. Lafferty reportedly has had equipment trouble, while Currier is still gaining back the 15 pounds he lost in Army basic training. He is now a private first class, and is on temporary duty here.

In yesterday's women's special slalom, Pamela Behr, a 18-year-old West German, scored a convincing victory.

UPI.

Pamela Behr
women's slalom victor

Ex-Coach's Daughter

Miss Behr, on the West German team since she was 11, is the daughter of a former German team coach. She completed the two runs here in the total time of 1 minute 24.35 seconds to beat three French skiers by more than a second. Odile Chalvin was second, Patricia Emonet was third, and Danielle Debernard, who finished second to Barbara Cochran of the United States in the Olympic slalom, was fourth.

The Americans had five entries yesterday and two of them finished both heats, Susan Patterson, 16, of Sun Valley, Idaho, clocked 1:33.18 to finish 27th while Cindy Nelson, 17, of Lutsen, Minn., did 1:34.64 in the field of 61 women as only 35 finished both heats.

Gail Blackburn, 17, from Brunswick, Maine, in Europe for the first time, fell at the fifth gate of the first run. Martha Coughlin, 17, from Swampscott, Mass., errored three gates from the finish of the initial heat and Susan Corrock, 20, the Olympic downhill bronze medalist from Ketchum, Ihado, first stopped her action in the middle of the 51-gate first heat and then missed several gates near the finish line.

The Americans had good company among the losers—Austria's Anne-Marie Proell, who won Thursday's downhill. The slalom is Miss Proell's weakest event because she is supposedly not agile enough skiing around the gates. Still, after the first run, she had the second best time, behind 16-year-old Miss Emonet.

Miss Proell, who is seeking her third straight World Cup, flopped on the 52-gate second course when her ski caught a marker. The 19-year-old Austrian is now tied for first in the Women's World Cup standings with Miss Behr, each with 25 points in the young season.

MEN'S DOWNHILL

1. Reinhard Tritscher, Austria	2:11.89
2. David Zwilling, Austria	2:12.03
3. Marcello Varallo, Italy	2:12.63
4. Roland Collombin, Switz.	2:12.69
5. Karl Cordio, Austria	2:12.95
6. Bob Cochran, Richmond, Vt.	2:13.02
Bernhard Russi, Switz.	2:13.02
8. Herbert Plank, Italy	2:13.40
9. E. Poulsen, O. Valley, Calif.	2:13.80
10. Philippe Roux, Switz.	2:13.88

MEN'S WORLD CUP

	Points
1. Reinhard Tritscher, Austria	35
Piero Gros, Italy	25
3. David Zwilling, Austria	20
Erik Haaker, Norway	20
5. Marcello Varallo, Italy	15
Helmut Schossid, Italy	15
7. Jim Hunter, Canada	11
Roland Collombin, Switz.	11
9. Bob Cochran, Richmond, Vt.	6
10. Eric Poulsen, Olympic Valley, Calif.	2

WOMEN'S SLALOM

1. Pamela Behr, W. Ger.	1:34.35
2. Odile Chalvin, France	1:35.71
3. Patricia Emonet, France	1:36.15
4. Danièle Debernard, France	1:36.27
5. Monika Kaserer, Austria	1:37.06
6. Judy Crawford, Canada	1:37.53
7. Toril Forland, Norway	1:37.70
8. H. Wenzel, Liechtenstein	1:37.94
9. Christine Rolland, France	1:37.05
10. C. Zechmeister, W. Ger.	1:37.98

WOMEN'S WORLD CUP

	Points
1. Annemarie Proell, Austria	25
Pamela Behr, West Ger.	25
3. Jacqueline Rouvier, France	26
Odile Chalvin, France	20
5. Patricia Emonet, France	15
Irmgard Lukasser, Austria	15
7. Danièle Debernard, France	12
8. Wiltrud Drexel, Austria	11
9. Brigitte Totschnig, Austria	9
Monika Kaserer, Austria	9

Bruins' Unbeaten String at 11

Lemaire's 24th Goal, Assist Help Canadiens Defeat Seals

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (UPI).—Jacques Lemaire scored his 24th goal of the season and got an assist on the Canadiens' other goal as Montreal beat the California Golden Seals at home, 2-1, last night in a National Hockey League game.

The victory allowed Montreal to stay 4 points ahead of the rampaging Boston Bruins, who stretched their unbeaten streak to 11 games with a 4-3 victory at Philadelphia. The Bruins' Phil Esposito got a goal and an assist in the victory over the Flyers and boosted his season point total to 43. Boston is tied for second with the New York Rangers in the East Division.

Lemaire opened the Canadiens' scoring on a power play with Rick Smith in the penalty box and assisted on Chuck Lefley's game winner in the second period.

Boston, which has 10 victories and a tie in the last 11 games, has not lost to the Flyers in the last 13 games between the clubs.

Maple Leafs 5, Canucks 5

At Toronto, left winger Dave Balon's goal with 2:26 left to play capped an uphill battle by Vancouver as the Canucks came from behind three times and tied Toronto, 5-5. Bruce Bullock, 23, made his initial NHL start in the Canucks' nets after being brought up this week. The Leafs greeted Bullock with three goals in the first period, but the rookie settled down in the second period.

Rangers 4, Islanders 1

Billy Fairbairn scored two second-period goals within a span of 1 minute 24 seconds and the New York Rangers defeated the New York Islanders, 4-1, at Uniondale, N.Y.

North Stars 7, Red Wings 0

At Bloomington, Minn., Cesare Maniago posted his 24th NHL shutout and Murray Oliver set up Dean Prentice for two goals and Lou Nanne for another to help Minnesota break a three-game losing streak with a 7-0 victory over Detroit. The loss extended Detroit's losing streak to four games.

Blues 2, Flames 1

Garry Unger got a rebound off the stick of Atlanta goalie Danny Bouchard and scored his 12th goal of the season as St. Louis triumphed at home, 2-1.

Kings 3, Penguins 1

At Inglewood, Calif., rookie Don Kozak scored an unassisted goal late in the second period to break a 1-1 tie and Los Angeles beat Pittsburgh, 3-1.

WHA Results

Friday's Games

Winnipeg 8, Houston 2 (Cuddie 2, Bordeleau, Hull 2, Ornston; Hoekstra, Stonfield).
Chicago 4, Minnesota 3 (Popiel, Fleming 2, Sleinski; Ball, Connelly, Lillyholm).
Los Angeles 4, Alberta 2 (Slaker, Niekamp, McAskill 2; Anderson 2).
Philadelphia 3, New York 1 (Herriman, Laroux, Campbell; Bradley).

Saturday's Games

Philadelphia 7, Ottawa 1 (Plumb, Herriman 2, Laroux, Lawson, Bennett; Burgess; Birk).
Quebec 4, Chicago 2 (Desjardines, Caron, Roy, Gaudette; Morris, Zolnet).
Winnipeg 3, Cleveland 2 (Hull, Johnson, Black; Erikson, Jarrett).
New England 4, New York 2 (Selwood, Byndman, Caffery, Dorey; Peacosh, Richmuth).

NHL Results

Saturday's Games

Montreal 2, California 1 (Lemaire, Lefley; Johnson).
N.Y. Rangers 4, N.Y. Islanders 1 (Selling, Fairbairn 2, Hadfield; Lavender).
Boston 4, Philadelphia 3 (Vadnais, O'Donnell, Hodge, Esposito; Kelly, Saleski, Watson).
Vancouver 5, Toronto 5 (Lever 2, Tannahill, Wilkins, Balon; Kehoe, Ullman, Dupere, Ellis, Monahan).
St. Louis 2, Atlanta 1 (Egers, Unger; Richard).
Minnesota 7, Detroit 0 (Prentiss 2, Nanne, Hextall, Parise, Broun 2).
Los Angeles 3, Pittsburgh 1 (Goring, Kozak, Widing; Shack).
No games Friday.

Menetrey Retains Welter Fight Title

GRENOBLE, France, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—France's Roger Menetrey retained his European welterweight boxing title here last night against Italian Sandro Lopopolo with some heavy punching which left the challenger reeling.

Lopopolo, who defeated Menetrey in Paris in March last year, proved no match last night for the aggressive Frenchman, who battered him into submission in 13 rounds.

Lopopolo retired at the end of the 13th round after he had developed a cut over his left eye. Menetrey, who won the title 18 months ago by knocking out Britain's Ralph Charles, forced the pace all the way and wore down the 33-year-old Italian.

College Basketball Scores

Friday's Results

TOURNAMENTS

Bayou Classic (1st Round)
At Lafayette, La.
Marshall 64, Texas (El Paso) 52.
Southwest, La. 85, St. Joseph's 74.

Cowboy Classic
At Abilene, Texas
Idaho St. 56, McMurry St. 55.

Cable Car Classic (1st Round)
At San Francisco
Duke 69, Santa Clara 65.
San Francisco 74, Lasalle 73.

Dallas Classic (1st Round)
At Tacoma, Wash.
Long Beach St. 102, Portland St. 66.
Puget Sound 87, Montana 44.

Mountaineer Classic (1st Round)
At Morgantown, W. Va.
Calif. 75, Nebraska 50.
Wmt Va. 56, Air Force 45.

Steel Bowl (1st Round)
At Pittsburgh
Jacksonville 89, So. Ill. (Car'dale) 77.
Duquesne 87, Pitt. 61.

Vanderbilt Invitation (1st Round)
At Nashville, Tenn.
Western Kentucky 71, Ky. St. 70.
Vanderbilt 70, Columbia 61.

EAST

New Bamp. 88, Worcester 46.
Coast Guard 67, N.Y. Maritime 41.

MIDWEST

Creighton 86, Arizona St. 75.
Milton 87, Wis. (Northland) 65.
Hiram 85, Ohio Wesleyan 64.

SOUTH

Md. (Balt.) 85, Hampden-Sydney 63.
Virginia 75, Wake Forest 62.
North Car. St. 125, South Fla. 58.

SOUTHWEST

SW Okla. 68, NW Okla. 65.
Wiley 75, Xavier (N.O.) 74.
S.F. Austin 61, NW La. 67.

FAR WEST

Washington 58, Seattle 56.
Wash. St. 74, San Jose St. 65.
Fort Lewis 78, Western St. 73.

Saturday's Results

EAST

Temple 66, Manhattan 64.
Ore. St. 82, Long Island U. 71.
Fordham 75, Florida 69.
Lafayette 85, Seton Hall 58.
Delaware 82, Lehigh 57.
Niagara 100, Bowling Green 77.
Marist 88, CCNY 58.
Holy Cross 94, Yale 88.
Brandeis 90, Williams 87.
Northeast. 82, St. Michael's 68.
Rutgers 88, Connecticut 72.
Adelphi 79, Baruch 67.
Provid. 94, St. Francis (N.Y.) 88.
Albright 82, Muhlenberg 81.
Princeton 82, Davidson 72.
Frank.&Marsh. 76, Ursinus 71.
Bucknell 81, Rider 59.
Villanova 69, Phil. Textile 59.
Siena 98, Cortland 79.
Colgate 77, Cornell 68.
Rochester 98, Alfred 84.
Maryland 107, Canisius 89.
Tufts 85, Bates 56.
Penn 58, Navy 39.
St. Bon. 99, Thomas More 87.
Hobart 76, Clarkson 71 (o't).
St. Peters 98, Hings (Pa.) 93 (o't).
Boston U. 78, Maine 70.
Boston Coll. 81, Brown 70.
Fairfield 77, St. Francis (Pa.) 54.
St. John's (N.Y.) 108, Georgtown (DC) 69.
St. Mary's (Calif.) 82, Army 68.
Syracuse 84, American U. 73.
Lipscomb 105, Del. Valley 77.
Cent. Conn. 10, Bridgeport 59.
Trinity 89, MIT 77.

SOUTH

Florida St. 97, Biscayne 62.
UNC (Ashe.) 66, Mars Hill 62.
South Caro. 83, Michigan St. 64.
Tenn. St. 96, Oglethorpe 58.
Johns Hopkins 100, Swarthmore 79.
Hampton Inst. 38, St. Augustine 29.
The Citadel 82, Will.&Mary 74.
Clemson 89, Presbyterian 68.
Roanoke 100, Catholic U. 70.
UT (Chat.) 66, Tenn. Wesleyan 53.
UT (Martin) 87, Ind. St. (Evans.) 66.
Louisville 90, Butler 67.
UNO (Chorl.) 78, Oklahoma 71.
Alabama 76, USC 69.
North Car. 96, Virginia Tech 82.
Arkansas 87, Tulane 83.

MIDWEST

Ohio U. 74, Northwestern 69.
Purdue 101, TCU 70.
Wis. 87, South Dakota 62.
Indiana 64, Kentucky 58.
Missouri 62, Ohio St. 62.
Detroit 79, Illinois 71.
Drake 86, Depaul 75.
Iowa St. 88, Southern Colo. 71.
Ill. St. 84, Buffalo St. 70.
Miami (Ohio) 63, Cincinnati 61.
Michigan 81, Dayton 78.
St. Louis 60, Notre Dame 58.
Ariz. St. 85, Loyola (Ill.) 82.
Marquette 72, Memphis St. 69.
Bradley 73, Western Ill. 56.
Weber State 78, Evansville 71.

SOUTHWEST

Houston 114, Xavier (Ohio) 73.
Oral Roberts 79, Murray St. 78.
Abilene Christ. 92, Angelo St. 78.
New Mexico 72, Texas Tech 69.
Texas 66, Okla. A&M 66.
Sam Houston 74, La. (Pine.) 67.
West Texas St. 86, Texas (Arl.) 80.
Dallas Baptist 62, McMurry 61.
Rice 93, G. Washington 89.
North. Ill. 88, Wichita St. 79.
SMU 188, Okla. City 62.
Texas A&I 103, Tarleton 82.
SW Texas St. 81, E. Texas St. 45.
Trinity 87, SE Okla. 78.
Wyoming 82, Northern Colo. 67.
Texas Southern 102, Dillard 85.

FAR WEST

Utah St. 78, Utah 67.
Brigham Young 101, UW (Milw.) 89.
San Jose St. 73, Idaho 63.
Colo. 87, New Mexico St. 77.
Hardin-Simmons 59, Idaho St. 56.
Denver 93, Regis 81.
Portland 83, Stanislaus St. 67.
Wash. 86, Seattle Pacific 66.
Hawaii 99, Pacific Lutheran 80.

TOURNAMENTS

Cable Car Classic
Santa Clara 71, Lasalle 69 (o't). (Consolation).
San Francisco 72, Duke 68 (final).

Bayou Classic
Texas (El Paso) 73, St. Joseph's 72 (Consolation).
SW La. 96, Marshall 84 (final).

Mountaineer Classic
Neb. 57, Air Force 53 (Consolation).
Calif. 63, West Va. 51 (final).

Steel Bowl
Pitt. 85, So. Ill. (Carb.) 63 (Cons.).
Duquesne 82, Jacksville 73 (final).

Vanderbilt Invitational
Kent St. 64, Columbia 53 (Cons.).
Vanderbilt 103, W. Ky. 88 (final).

Daffodil Classic
Long Beach St. 100, Puget Sound 70.

The Scoreboard

TENNIS—At Madrid, the Kings Cup tournament was won by Spain for the first time in the 86-year history of the event. Spain set back Hungary, 3-0, as Andrés Gimeno beat Szabolcs Baranyi, 10-8, 6-2; Juan Gisbert beat Balazs Taroczy, 6-1, 7-9, 6-3, and Jose Herrera and Antonio Munoz won the doubles from Taroczy and Robert Marhan, 6-4, 3-6, 7-5. Spain beat West Germany in the semifinals, 2-1, and Hungary scored a semifinal victory over Italy, 2-1. In the matches for third place, West Germany defeated Italy, 2-1.

SKIING — At Oberlaurro, Austria, Martina Coolies of France won the first women's event of the season in the European Cup, a giant slalom. She covered the 1.4-kilometer course in 1 minute 17.09 seconds. Gabriele Hauser of Austria was second and her sister, Gitti Hauser, was third. In the men's giant slalom, Austrians swept five of the top six places as Harald Rofner won in a total time of 2:16.55 for the two heats. Leonold Gruber was second and Christian Witt-Doering was third. Czech Miroslav Sochor was fifth, the top placed non-Austrian in the field.

Observer

A Christmas Letter

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—Season's greetings to all our wonderful friends! And for those who don't believe in seasons, a great big end-of-the-year hi!

What a year it has been for us at 72 Nestfeather Court! As many of you know by this time, Ernestine left us last February after 23 years of marriage, having decided after reading several books on women's liberation and taking a special night-school course in oppression that she had to get out and fulfill herself as a woman.

Baker

We get a postcard from her once in awhile and you will be happy to hear, I know, that she seems to be having a ball in her new life, and is traveling a lot and has taken up karate. We hope to see her under the yule tree this year in her new black belt.

In March, you will be sorry to hear, Chadwick died. He just keeled right over one night at suppertime in the kitchen—we eat off the top of the automatic dishwasher a lot now that Ernestine is gone—and went out as peaceful as you please. The radical vet said it was lack of love that killed Chadwick, and told us it was a crime against pets to keep them oppressed in a family that didn't have enough love to give them.

* * *

In April, there was some real action for Dad when he made a trip to New York and got mugged in an elevator. Everybody laughed and chided Dad for being "a real playboy," because the previous afternoon he had been caught in a police raid on a massage parlor in Times Square.

Needless to say, May brought the usual disaster with the car, which was more pleasant than usual this year because young Barney, who was driving when it was totaled, escaped with only 14 stitches and a broken leg. Old Doc Struthers said it was Ernestine's fault for leaving her husband and children and pets the way she had done, and young Barney was getting into these auto accidents because of a lack of love in the household, which was leaving him unfulfilled as a male chauvinist piglet.

Everything was yummy through most of June, and Dad was congratulating himself on having finally escaped the Curse of Nestfeather Court, as he facetiously calls it, when on June 29 the sycamores died, the real-estate tax was raised and little Belinda, who had felt oppressed ever since being told she would definitely have to take Latin next year in high school, ran off to Mexico with young Carlton Smearcase from over in Goodgreed Circle.

* * *

Fortunately, you will be pleased to hear, little Belinda writes that she has joined a peyote-growing commune, is coming right along in Spanish and has chucked young Smearcase for a former Ivy Leaguer named Crimpcut who is into Buddha.

The summer was extremely interesting for all because of a large rattlesnake that got into the vents from the forced-air heating system when a snake-farm operator, on his way from Texas to Boston, parked his car in Nestfeather Court one night and left the trunk unlocked. You will be happy to know that this folly moved Grandpa, who has a deathly fear of reptiles, to pack his trunk and saxophone and move in with Uncle Ted and Aunt Emma.

Young Barney and Dad had such a swell time tormenting the old gentleman with stories about how much rattlesnakes loved to crawl into saxophones and hide that they hated to see him go.

Young Barney, as you probably know by now, has left Nestfeather Court and taken kid brother Petey with him. They are traveling in Europe trying to decide which country to settle down in. As you may remember from last year's Christmas letter, young Barney had warned everybody that he would leave the country if President Nixon was re-elected.

* * *

Petey told Dad if he couldn't go too, he would take the denial as evidence of a lack of love which would make him feel so oppressed and unfulfilled he would probably total the car and redouble the cost of the auto insurance.

You will be glad to hear that despite the departure of Ernestine, young Barney, kid brother Petey, little Delinda, Grandpa and Chadwick, Dad is not all alone at Nestfeather Court. Just the other night—very late it was—as Dad was opening another bottle of gin, who should slither out of the forced-air vent but a large, unusually genial rattlesnake who likes Scotch. He says his name is The Pecos Kid and he never wants to go back to the snake farm because he is oppressed there.

We hope to see you all in the brand New Year!

The New York Times.

A volunteer watcher observes Hsing-hsing during the night.

Panda Night Life: A Burning Question

They snooze so much during theday that some visitors have accused the zoo of posing a pair of stuffed counterfeits in the specially built glass cages.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (NYT).—What do pandas do at night? The National Zoo has been holding an all-night panda watch to find out.

As thousands of visitors to the zoo have discovered, Hsing-hsing and Ling-ling, the gift pandas from China, are normally slumberous during the day. They snooze so much that some visitors have accused the zoo of posing a pair of stuffed counterfeits in the specially built glass cages.

More Active

But keepers arriving at the panda house in the mornings view a different scene. They have been finding the carefully tended cages turned topsy-turvy. Gnawed bamboo stalks have been tossed in corners, tubfuls of dirt overturned and scattered and heavy logs shoved around the floor.

While not drawing any conclusions at this early stage, Dr. Devra G. Kleiman, the zoologist in charge of the panda watch project, said the pandas appeared to be more active at night than during the day.

"They get up about 8 o'clock, feed a little bit. By 10 they're usually walking around, scent marking."

Scent marking, the scientist explained, is a rubbing motion with the anogenital region that many mammals use to leave their scent to mark their territory.

The panda watchers, members of a volunteer organization called Friends of the National Zoo, station themselves on hard folding chairs facing the cages, jotting down detailed notes on the animals' every move. Many of the watchers have a professional or scholarly interest in science, and their approach is coolly efficient.

One recent volunteer was Tom Hawkins, a 16-year-old high school student who wants to study zoology in college. A veteran of earlier watches of a pregnant gorilla and a pair of Indian rhinos who were being encouraged to mate, Tom betrayed not the least tendency to smile even when Hsing-hsing, the male panda, stood on his head to leave his mark on a wall.

Some of the watchers witnessed more vigorous behavior, which might explain the chaotic condition of the cages in the morning. For example, Ling-ling is especially fond of rough-housing with the heavy wooden tubs, more than 2 feet in diameter, that are placed around her quarters.

'Old Lady'

One night last week, Ling-ling, also known as "the old lady" around the panda house, knocked the name sign off the front of her cage by slamming a tub into the glass about 15 times.

Another watcher, Mrs. Mac Pawlowski, has been sitting the 3 to 6 a.m. shift "when sleeping is all they've been doing." Mrs. Pawlowski, a biochemist who is taking the year off from work to rear her children, was philosophic. "It's better than Cub Scouts," she said.

PEOPLE: *Jane Fonda and Tom Hayden to Wed*

MARRIAGE UPCOMING: Actress Jane Fonda announced in a press release that she will wed fellow American peace activist Tom Hayden next year, as soon as her divorce from French film director Roger Vadim is final.

Miss Fonda, described as 34 by two wire services and as 35 by one, made the announcement in Roeros, Norway, where she had about a week of work left in the filming of Ibsen's "A Doll's House."

Hayden, described by two wire services as 28 and by one as 32, was with her at the mountain resort, north of Oslo. He is a former leader of Students for a Democratic Society who was one of five members of the "Chicago Seven" to be convicted in 1969 of crossing state lines to incite riot at the 1968 Democratic National Convention. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment but the convictions were reversed last month by a federal appeals court. He and Miss Fonda met while on a political campaign trail six months ago.

* * *

ANOTHER UPCOMING?: Manuel Benitez—widely known as the flamboyant bullfighter "El Cordobes"—was reported in Madrid as planning to marry next spring Martine Frayssee, the Frenchwoman who gave birth last month to Benitez's son after bearing the bullfighter a daughter four years ago. Early this year, friends said Benitez vowed to marry the Frenchwoman if she bore him a son. The bullfighter is 36, his girl friend 20.

* * *

MARRIAGE COMING APART?: Texas Attorney General Crawford Martin says that the marriage of "Billie" Ert, 30, and Antonio Molina, 33, is invalid because: "It is impossible for two men to acquire the status of being married in Texas."

He said William Ert signed a female's application for a marriage license by writing "Billie" (a name frequently borne by women in the American South) as a first name. Ert, who appears as a female impersonator in a nightclub act, wore a white miniskirt, blouse, woman's wig and makeup when applying for the license, a county clerk said. Molina, a former high-school football player, has worked as a shipping clerk.

* * *

MARRIAGE RIFTED: In Sao Paulo, Brazil, a man said he had lent his wife to a friend for two months with the provision that he could "fetch her" whenever he missed her. "All three of us agreed, but in the end that scoundrel refused to return my wife," he complained to police. The friend said the wife did not want to return.

AP

Jane Fonda

AP

Tom Hayden

ENGAGEMENT RUMO DENIED: Reports of the i minent betrothal of Prince Anne, 22, and Lt. Mark Phill 24, of the elite Queen's Drago Guards, have been dismissed "silly" by the handsome, 6-foo 2 officer's father.

"Just because they have be seen together on a few occasio people will jump to silly co clusions—only because it is Pri cess Anne," Peter Phillips sa Saturday.

Some British newspap reported that inhabitan of Lt. Phillips's home town, Gre Somerford in Wiltshire, expect an engagement announceme The princess's name formerly h been linked romantically wi equestrian star Richard Mea Lt. Phillips was on the Brit equestrian team that won a go medal at the Olympics in Munic Princess Anne was the 1971 Eu pean Horse Trial champion.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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